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EDITORIAL NOTES

Following the suggestions of the APA Committee on Student Affiliates PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS will, beginning with the January 1949 number, undertake to list dissertations which are unpublished but which are available through inter-library loan. Information concerning the plan was sent to all Department Chairmen listed in the January 1948 number of the American Psychologist, and the responsibility for submitting data will rest with them. Correspondence is invited from anyone wishing additional information.

* * *

Entries No. 4725, 4726, and 4727 list 3 new journals which are being added to our list. *Enfance* is devoted to psychological, psychiatric, educational and other problems of children. *Samikṣā* is the official publication of the Indian Psychoanalytic Society. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie* continues the *Kölner Vierteljahrshefte für Soziologie* which suspended publication in 1934.

* * *

Title Changes. *Journal Belge de neurologie et de psychiatrie* has, with the July 1948 issue (Vol. 48, No. 7), changed its title to *Acta Neurologica et psychiatrica Belgica*, (*Acta neurol. psychiat. Belgica*.) The *Rorschach Research Exchange* has broadened its editorial policies as reflected in the new title *Rorschach Research Exchange and Journal of Projective Techniques*. The abbreviation will remain the same.

GENERAL

4673. Blum, Harold F. (*National Cancer Institute, New York*.) The importance of the individual in human evolution. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1948, 67, 115-118.—Discussion and illustration bear on these points, that "genetically speaking, the individual as such is of no great evolutionary importance unless he be the bearer of a mutant gene, and even then the importance of the mutation may not manifest itself in the population as a whole for generations. In cultural evolution, on the other hand, the individual would seem to hold a position of great importance. The mechanisms in the two instances are so different that they can hardly be discussed in the same terms."—B. R. Fisher.

4674. Farber, Marvin. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) Modes of reflection; inscribed to the memory of Edmund Husserl. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1948, 8, 588-600.—Philosophy is reflective, its task is to analyze the phenomena as they are in consciousness,

and to examine the modes of presence in consciousness. This was Husserl's program, and also that of the 19th century philosopher Shadworth Hodgson. The functions, the types, and the conditions of reflection are discussed. Philosophical reflection must not be confused with psychological reflection.—F. Heider.

4675. Fauré-Fremiet, Philippe. *L'univers non-dimensionnel et la vie qualitative*. (The non-dimensional universe and the qualitative life.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1948. xi, 152 p. 220 frs.—Dissatisfied with the 2 recent philosophical tendencies—pure intellectualism and deterministic mechanism—the author proposes a view which simulates Schopenhauer's doctrine of aesthetic contemplation, and stresses: (1) a non-dimensional universe, one without reference points and basic quantitative aspects, and (2) a life of quality freed from practical concerns. Just as a work of art reveals its creator, who brings it to realization from a condition of virtuality, so the one universe can be differently known and constituted, because it is recreated by persons of varying capacities.—J. R. Kantor.

4676. Foxe, Arthur N. (25 West 54th St., New York.) The importance of the miscellaneous. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 178-180.—Starting from an observation about the unclassifiable nature of books listed in newspaper book review columns as miscellaneous, the author philosophizes about the dangers of becoming too standardized, too conventional in any field of endeavor.—L. B. Heathers.

4677. Günther, Hans R. G. *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte*. (Personality and history.) Augsburg: Walter Beyschlag, 1947. 140 p.—This is a collection of 9 papers with slight revisions from the originals published separately between 1926 and 1942. The frame of reference is the mental-science approach of Dilthey and Spranger. Initially Dilthey's doctrine of the philosophy of life is outlined. The second paper shows how Dilthey's attack on mechanism and atomism in 1894 cleared the way for the psychologies of Spranger, Jaensch, Klages, Stern and for gestalt, complex and depth psychology all of which are essentially organismic. In a third paper dealing with Klages' antithesis of mind and soul his basic pessimism is pointed out and refuted. A paper on the relationship of man to himself was abstracted previously (20:1966). In a discussion of personal insight Günther reasons that the more meager an individual's personality, the stronger will be his tendency toward lack of insight. The remaining 4 papers deal with historical understanding, the history of theories of understanding, poetical and rational history and the psychology of German

pietism. At two occasions Günther indicates that he would rather not discuss at this time current and recent German events.—*H. L. Ansbacher.*

4678. Reichenbach, Hans. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) **Rationalism and empiricism: an inquiry into the roots of philosophical error.** *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1948, 57, 330-346.—The rationalist is distinguished from the empiricist by the doctrine that there are some fundamental truths controlling physical reality which reason alone can find out. Empiricist philosophy ended in failure because it did not overcome the mistake of identifying knowledge with mathematical knowledge, which made rationalism incompatible with science. The historical evolution of science, leading to the abandonment of causality and to the primacy of probability, and the psychology of the philosopher, desirous of establishing certainty for human knowledge and moral directives for human behavior, were responsible for the philosophical misinterpretation of knowledge. "Since philosophy is dependent on science, we should make this dependence the conscious condition of our work. . . . There is . . . no separate realm of philosophical knowledge that precedes science. Theory of knowledge is analysis of science. Philosophy does not contribute any content to knowledge; it merely studies the form of knowledge as exhibited in the work of the scientist and examines all claims to validity . . . the adoption of scientific method will appear the inescapable consequence of an unprejudiced study of the history of philosophy; it is the only successful path open to the philosophy of the twentieth century."—*C. C. Cooper.*

4679. Roberts, Elmer. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **Biology and social problems.** *Bull. Dight Inst. Univ. Minnesota*, 1945, No. 4, 13-21.—The annual Dight Institute Lecture sponsored in collaboration with the Minnesota Mental Hygiene Society, delivered April 16, 1945. The general problem of heredity and environment is developed. Emphasis is placed on the importance of individual responsibility for the improvement of the social order as well as of the individual. In his concluding remarks Dr. Roberts asks: "May it not be as much of a duty of man to improve the social order biologically as it is to improve the environment in which he lives?"—(*Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.*)

4680. Sprott, W. J. H. (*University Coll., Nottingham, Eng.*) **General psychology.** London, New York: Longmans, Green, 1948. ix, 467 p. 14s. (\$3.25).—It is the author's stated purpose to touch on as many topics as possible in order to introduce psychology to the general reader. Schools of psychology are classified into "theories of disposition" and "theories of reaction." Impartial treatment of various schools is attempted, but ". . . we have been able to bring fewer objections against the framework suggested by the Gestalt psychologists. . . ." The relation between body and mind is discussed at length with the conclusions that it is ". . . ridiculous to identify mental happenings with bodily

happenings," and that "We are advised to disregard the relation between mental happenings and bodily happenings and concentrate on the pattern woven out of both materials." Traditional topics such as motivation, sensation and perception, memory, affects, psychopathology, imagery and imagination, belief, thinking, human differences, and the social environment are treated, with a collation of evidence from psychology, physiology, and anthropology. Some of the chapters treat areas not usually covered in current American texts, e. g. the field of consciousness, psychic research, the self.—*W. K. Estes.*

4681. Waltz, André. (*U. France, Paris.*) **Essai sur la vie de chacun.** (Essay on the life of everyone.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1948. 216 p. Fr. 290.—The author of this posthumous work, formerly a fellow at the University of France, died in 1935, at the age of 48. For many years he had been writing in leisurely fashion, for his own pleasure, his philosophy of the mystery of human nature, with a view to ultimate publication. The subject is treated from the standpoint of the individual's mental, sensory, and religious life, his inventive genius and his membership in the community. Man's lack of self-knowledge is deplored and an attempt is made to analyse the various aspects of his individuality, stressing the unity of his being and of all life of which he is a part. The problem of the reconciliation of the laws of society and of the individual is presented. Life is spoken of as a categorical imperative that determines one's sensations, images, ideas and judgments. A religious, introspective tone pervades the discussion.—*G. S. Bird.*

4682. Weidenreich, Franz. (*American Museum Natural History, New York.*) **The human brain in the light of its phylogenetic development.** *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1948, 67, 103-109.—". . . the course of man's bodily evolution can be clarified by the study of fossil human remains if it is done by people trained in comparative human anatomy. But studies made on skeletons alone will never enable us to make statements about either the mentality of the individuals concerned or about mental change or progress over a period of time. Cultural objects are the only guide so far as spiritual life is concerned. They may be fallacious guides, too, but we are completely lost if these objects are missing. And the closer we come to more primitive stages, the less likely we are to discover cultural objects." Paleoanthropological findings as well as data and conceptions of the significance of brain structure are considered with respect to this viewpoint.—*B. R. Fisher.*

4683. Werner, Hazen G. **Real living takes time.** New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1948. 184 p. \$2.00.—This is a book of sermons by a theological professor at Drew University, who has recently been elected a bishop of the Methodist Church. There are religious and psychological insights on the problems of daily living.—*P. E. Johnson.*

[See also abstract 4925.]

THEORY & SYSTEMS

4684. **Ansbacher, H. L.** (*U. Vermont, Burlington*). **Alfred Adler's place in psychology today.** *Int. Z. Indiv.-Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 97-111.—Developments in depth psychology during the past 15 years have tended to move in the direction of Adler's concepts, and away from those of Freud. In this address on the 10th anniversary of Adler's death, the author demonstrates, by referring to investigations in the past decade, that certain of Adler's views in general psychological theory have been supported by experimental results. He discusses particularly perception, memory, intelligence, mother-child relationships, compensation, organ inferiority, delinquency, personality consistency, and the dynamics of human behavior. 33 references.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4685. **Bänziger, H.** **Persönliches und Archetypisches im Individuationsprozess.** (Personal and archetypal elements in individual development.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1947, 6, 272-283.—This article arose out of the controversy between Freudian and Jungian doctrines at the Training Institute for Psychotherapy at Zürich. It discusses a case history in which certain archetypal elements appear which confirm Jung's teaching and complement Freudian theories of personality development.—*K. F. Muenzinger.*

4686. **Brill, A. A.** (*88 Central Park W., New York*). **Thoughts on life and death, or Vidonian All Souls' Eve.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 199-211.—This is a paper read in honor of the founders of the Vidonian Club and contains the speculations of the author as to life and death.—*M. P. Klinger.*

4687. **Christoffel, Hans.** **Über-Ich und Individuation.** (Super-ego and individual development.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1947, 6, 283-289.—For 26 years the super-ego has been regarded as a heterogeneous structure to which the author attempts to add an autogenous factor which can be found in Freud's earlier writings.—*K. F. Muenzinger.*

4688. **Haak, Nils.** **Freuds psykoanalys.** (Freud's psychoanalysis.) *Menneske og Miljø*, 1947, 2, 208-221.—This is a detailed discussion of the theories of Freud, who was the founder of psychoanalysis. Varied analyses of interesting cases are presented to indicate the theories and procedures involved in psychoanalysis. Stress of sex is brought out as being the basis of human conflict and maladjustment. Freud lived a simple life, in the same old house for 50 years. He had few intimate friends, although he is considered a great man and a pioneer in this field. His work has given a better understanding of mental abnormalities, which will undoubtedly be given greater value in the future. His contributions have opened up an understanding of the problems of adjustment of humanity to the conditions of the world.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

4689. **Kocourek, R. A.** (*Coll. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.*) **An evaluation of symbolic logic.** *Proc. Amer. Cathol. phil. Ass.*, 1947, 22, 95-104.—

The author treats the problem of a metaphysical foundation for symbolic logic. It is provided by the intellect's capacity to predicate a thing of itself with identity. We can predicate A of A, then $A = A$ of $A = A$, and and so on. Thus through the continued iteration of identity a system is developed from which all the notions of symbolic logic can be derived.—*F. Heider.*

4690. **Kounin, Jacob S.** (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) **The meaning of rigidity: a reply to Heinz Werner.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1948, 55, 157-166.—There is an attempt to clarify the author's position by further statements and by repeating his definition. Consideration is given to behavioral rigidity and dynamic rigidity, satiation and co-satiation, rigidity and differentiation, apparent contradictions, and rigidity and brain injury. There is no conclusion as to whether Werner or the author's concept of rigidity is correct, only an attempt to assure that the author's position is clear. Werner's criticism is considered to have too many emotionally toned labels. (see 20: 1847).—*M. A. Tinker.*

4691. **Kubie, Lawrence S.** (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **Instincts and homeostasis.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1948, 10, 15-30.—In an objective re-evaluation of the concept of instinct, the author supports two of Freud's largely neglected contributions that instincts must be classified on a physiological rather than on a psychological basis and that they represent a demand made by the body on the mental apparatus. No absolute distinctions can be made between instincts and drives; differences are rather quantitative than qualitative. Instincts can be arranged in a hierarchy "from a preponderance of biochemical influences on the neuronal pattern to a preponderance of psychologic influence." 30-item bibliography.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

4692. **Misbach, Lorenz.** (*U. Kansas City, Mo.*) **Psychoanalysis and theories of learning.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1948, 55, 143-156.—The purpose is to discover to what general principle or theory of learning psychoanalysis is committed. It is hoped that this may contribute to clearer and more helpful relationships between psychoanalysis and psychology as rooted in academic tradition. In the psychoanalytic literature, clues to learning theory are most likely to be found in connection with instances of non-adaptive fixations. Discussion is developed along lines of (1) descriptive classification of etiologic traumata; (2) is there a psychoanalytic theory of learning; (3) the pleasure-principle, dualism, and structure; and (4) applications. Peripheralist theory is not adequate. It seems best not to sacrifice a comprehensive biosocial view in our quest for a guiding theory. 37 references.—*M. A. Tinker.*

4693. **Mott, Francis J.** **Prehuman stages of the libido.** *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 863-873.—An attempt is made to present the possibility of a prehuman libido rooted deep in the nature of the cosmos which makes the essence of the universe the product of hatred. Love is a longing of the male for the female; that is, the desire to enter into or to be

entered, and this urge is found on every level of creation. Therefore, the universe is dominated by the libidinal power which is seeking to integrate the female element around the nuclear or male element in each level of creation. Consequently, we are not pathetic isolates, hopelessly cut off from the world, but products of the single superordinate male-female structure which we may elevate to the affective level of a Godhead that is both Father and Mother.—*G. A. Muench.*

4694. Sibley, W. M. (*U. Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.*) *The pragmatic theory of scientific objects.* *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1948, 57, 248-259.—The author summarizes his argument as to whether pragmatism has offered a novel and cogent account of the objects of science, and of objects of knowledge in general, as follows: "The answer depends upon how pragmatists really wish to think of such objects. If, when the objects of science are described as 'generalizations,' 'statements,' 'numbers,' etc., these descriptions are to be taken at face value, . . . such entities, being wholly conceptual in nature, are literally created through inquiry; but such a positivistic doctrine is not original with pragmatism, and is in any event difficult to maintain seriously. If, instead, scientific objects are held to be existential objects, . . . such epistemic objects are created through inquiry. But in that event pragmatism has left the 'spectator theory' untouched, insofar as that theory maintains that a given inquiry yields knowledge not about the epistemic object it creates but about the ontological object which . . . aroused inquiry. . . . Finally, the argument which concedes that antecedent conditions may be known but seeks to deny that they are ever 'truly known,' turns out on examination to be untenable; and, moreover, by involving logical inquiry itself in its indictment, robs logic of any epistemological authority to which it may lay claim."—*C. C. Cooper.*

4695. Vinacke, W. Edgar. (*U. Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.*) *The basic postulates of psychology.* *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1948, 67, 110-114.—The broad framework of current eclectic psychological thought, to which most psychologists would agree, is presented in 13 postulates "that have become established during (psychology's) formative period." The 13 general propositions are titled: The material of behavior; uniqueness; normality; physiological concomitants; heredity-environment; socialization; objectivity; finality; modification; measurement; diverse views; fractionation; dynamics, and are briefly elaborated.—*B. R. Fisher.*

4696. Waters, R. H. (*U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.*) *Mechanomorphism: a new term for an old mode of thought.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1948, 55, 139-142.—Some of the writers in behavioristic psychology have relegated all but their own explanations to the ash pile. Some sort of name is needed for their kind of explanations. "The label should be one which means the ascription of mechanical characteristics to the human individual, and the interpretation of human

behavior in terms of concepts and processes characteristic of machines." After giving illustrations of what this would lead to, the author offers the term mechanomorphism as the label. This is contrasted with anthropomorphism. To follow the mechanomorphists would confine our efforts as psychologists to the relatively barren study of reflex action and leave the more important problems to others.—*M. A. Tinker.*

4697. Werkmeister, William H. (*U. Nebraska, Lincoln.*) *The basis and structure of knowledge.* New York: Harper, 1948. xi, 451 p. \$5.00.—Basing himself squarely on a modified Kantian view that knowledge consists of the synthesizing or integrating process which mind exerts upon the contents of experience, the author undertakes to demonstrate his hypothesis in the various philosophic and scientific domains. The volume contains 4 major divisions of 2 chapters each. In the first, on language and meaning, the author asserts that meanings are mental contents integrated by concepts. In the second, both truth and reality are said to consist of projected systems of first-person experience. In the third division, logic is pronounced to be a syntax of meanings, while mathematics consists of an intuitive-synthetic realm of mental contents. Finally, in part four, scientific method and all the principles and laws of empirical science are taken to be objective patterns of actual or possible experience. But since experience presupposes a synthesizer—namely, the mind—the latter stands in irreducible contrast to its content. Thus natural-science laws do not apply to psychology.—*J. R. Kantor.*

4698. Wolz, H. G. *The will as a factor in Descartes' proof for the existence of material things.* *New Scholast.*, 1948, 22, 209-226.—The elaborate explanation proposed by Descartes to prove the existence of material things is reviewed in detail. Proof is followed through thought and extension, but the argument fails over the problem of unity of body and soul. It is concluded that thought, extension, and union of body and soul are primitive notions which cannot be explained. Thought and extension can be understood because God provided Descartes with their clear idea, but as the ideas of union and interaction were not provided, they can only be experienced.—*G. S. Speer.*

4699. Woodworth, Robert S. *Contemporary schools of psychology.* (Rev. ed.) New York: Ronald Press, 1948. ix, 279 p. \$3.00.—This revision of a work originally published in 1931 is an extensive rewriting with considerable material omitted, and the bringing up to date of the discussions of the major schools. In separate chapters the following systematic positions are discussed: functional and structural, associationism, behaviorism, gestalt, psychoanalysis, and hormic and holistic. There are portraits of 30 psychologists. Bibliography pages 257-268.—*C. M. Louttit.*

[See also abstracts 4824, 4852, 4855, 4900.]

METHODS & APPARATUS

4700. Coombs, Clyde H. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Some hypotheses for the analysis of qualitative variables. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1948, 55, 167-174.—After noting various approaches to searching for scales, consideration is given to the genesis of psychological traits, the status scores, the dispersion scores, the trait status score, and the trait dispersion score. It is concluded that there are inherent in any instrument designed to measure a psychological trait, six separate scores. Hypotheses concerning the significance of each of those scores for different aspects of the trait are presented.—M. A. Tinker.

4701. Lacey, Oliver L., & Siegel, Paul S. (U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.) An improved potentiometric circuit for measuring the galvanic skin response. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 272-274.—Accompanying the wiring diagram of the circuit are the specifications and descriptions for using this simplified apparatus. Its advantages are also indicated.—S. C. Ericksen.

4702. Mount, George E., & Lehner, George F. J. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The use of certain electronic tubes in the psychological laboratory. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 247-258.—Since the development of electronic equipment has primarily occurred outside the psychological laboratory they often require modification for psychological use. A summary of the technical information concerning, in this paper, only gas-filled tubes—those classified as cold-cathode diodes, is provided. The following topics are covered: voltage regulations, current regulation, oscillation, the control of sparking in high voltage apparatus, and the production of light. Schematic diagrams are included.—S. C. Ericksen.

4703. Rautman, Arthur L. (Carleton Coll., Northfield, Minn.) A single-path punch maze for elementary experiments in learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 268-271.—The specifications and advantages for this apparatus are presented. Photographs and a description of its most effective use are also given.—S. C. Ericksen.

4704. Wenger, M. A. (U. California, Los Angeles.) An apparatus for the measurement of muscular tension during handwriting. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 259-267.—“The essential features of this apparatus are two in number: a pencil designed to record the amount of pressure exerted in gripping it while in use; and a surface constructed to record the amount of pressure exerted upon it during writing.” Photographs, and construction and wiring diagrams are presented. The procedure and sample results are also given.—S. C. Ericksen.

4705. Wiener, F. M. Equipment for measuring sound pressures in the auditory canal. *Bell Lab. Rec.*, 1948, 26, 261-264.—To evaluate the over-all performance of the telephone, psychophysical test methods and procedures are necessary in order to correlate the resultant auditory sensations with physical stimulus. This can be done by measuring the sound pressure at a point within the listener's

auditory apparatus. The equipment must satisfy these requirements: measure the pressure at any specified point in the auditory canal safely and comfortably; be small and light, interfering with neither the receiver seal nor the wearer's comfort; and designed so as to not affect the pressure distribution in the canal or the acoustic impedance presented to the telephone receiver. The microphone of the experimental equipment consists essentially of a small search tube coupled to a condenser transmitter.—(Courtesy of AT&T Tech. Data Dig.)

4706. Will, Frederick L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Donald Williams' theory of induction. *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1948, 57, 231-247.—In his book, *The Ground of Induction*, Williams holds that “given a fair-sized sample . . . from any population, with no further material information, we know logically that it very probably is one of those which match the population, and hence that very probably the population has a composition similar to that which we discern in the sample.” This he asserts to be the logical justification of induction. This theory is held to have two defects: (1) the attempted definition of probability by means of the proportional syllogism does not specify clearly and uniquely what it is intended to define; (2) if the definition is accepted and applied to the sampling formula in the way the theory prescribes, it does not follow that specific inductive conclusions would have the high probability alleged. The shortcomings of the theory become increasingly clear in Williams' more detailed account and examples of the applications of induction in science, in everyday life, and in philosophy. The reviewer maintains that “an adequate ground of induction must provide answers to questions about the reliability of specific inductive procedures, and also about the desirability and efficacy in the pursuit of truth of the more general attitudes and practices which have come to be associated with the reasonable or scientific investigation of matters of fact.”—C. C. Cooper.

[See also abstracts 4786, 5159.]

NEW TESTS

4707. Futrell, Ralph Averille. The standardization of a final test in elementary algebra. In *U. Arizona, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945 and 1946*, Tucson, 1947, 27. (*U. Ariz. Rec.*, 1947, 40 (1)).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1946.

4708. Harris, William W. (35 Covert St., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Notes on initial experiments with bas-relief projective material for blind subjects. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1947, 11, 80-81.—An attempt has been made to construct a projective personality test for the blind, using as stimulus material unstructured bas-relief forms of varying textures and shapes. 3 years of experimentation with approximately 100 blind and 300 blindfolded, sighted subjects has demonstrated the practicability of such an approach. A standard experimental set of plates has been selected and continuing research should permit

validation and the development of a clinically diagnostic interpretive rationale.—E. M. L. Burchard.

4709. Seashore, Harold G., & Bennett, George K. (*The Psychological Corp., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.*) A test of stenography: some preliminary results. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 1, 197-209.—The Seashore-Bennett Stenographic Proficiency Tests are work samples for testing the competence of stenographic applicants in business and industry. Presented on standard phonograph records, the tests include 5 letters of increasing difficulty. This article describes the tests, methods of scoring, and experimental data concerning reliability and validity.—A. S. Thompson.

[See also abstract 5159.]

STATISTICS

4710. Bartlett, M. S. (*U. Cambridge, Eng.*) The use of transformation. *Biometrics Bull.*, 1947, 3 (1), 39-52.—The transformations useful on raw statistical data are summarized, with particular reference to the analysis of variance. The various reasons for transformation are outlined, and the type of data for which each transformation is appropriate is discussed. Considerations are given to the square root, logarithmic, inverse sine, and probit transformations, as well as to that of expected normal scores. Illustrations are used.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4711. Bentley, Madison. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) Factors and functions in human resources. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 286-291.—A critical review and evaluation of the article: "The discovery of aptitude and achievement variables" by J. P. Guilford (see 22: 871). The limitations of the statistical approach are developed.—S. C. Ericksen.

4712. Cochran, W. G. (*North Carolina State Coll., Raleigh.*) Some consequences when the assumptions for the analysis of variance are not satisfied. *Biometrics Bull.*, 1947, 3 (1), 22-38.—The consequences when each of the assumptions, which underlie the analysis of variance, are not satisfied are discussed. In general, the factors liable to cause the most severe disturbances are extreme skewness, the presence of gross errors, anomalous behavior of certain treatments in parts of the experiment, marked departures from the additive relationship, and changes in the error variance, either related to the mean or to certain treatments or parts of the experiment. The principal methods for an improved analysis are the omission of certain observations, treatments, or replicates; subdivision of the error variance; and transformation to another scale before analysis. These methods are illustrated by several examples.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4713. Coombs, Clyde H. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) A rationale for the measurement of traits in individuals. *Psychometrika*, 1948, 13, 59-68.—In a previous paper the author presented hypotheses of the position of an individual on an attitude scale in terms of a status score and a sigma score. In order

to test these hypotheses it is necessary that these two scores be determined for each individual. The present paper describes a method for determining these scores for an individual when he is forced to choose his responses between pairs of items which are nearly equal in scale value.—M. O. Wilson.

4714. Dudek, Frank J. Dependence of factorial composition of aptitude tests upon population differences among pilot trainees. In *University of Southern California, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1947*. Los Angeles, Calif., 1947, 94-97.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1947.

4715. Ellis, Max E., & Riopelle, Arthur J. (*Mayer and Co., Madison, Wis.*) An efficient punched-card method of computing ΣX , ΣX^2 , ΣXY , and higher moments. *Psychometrika*, 1948, 13, 79-85.—The method has some advantage over previous methods in the use of coded data. It consists of successively summary punching, collating a variable number of cards behind the summary card, gang-punching the data from the summary card into the blank cards, and giving the totals on the summary card. Diagrams show the wiring of the IBM machine necessary.—M. O. Wilson.

4716. Gengerelli, J. A. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) A binomial method for analyzing psychological functions. *Psychometrika*, 1948, 13, 69-77.—It is assumed that the distribution of scores on a psychological function result from a finite number of equally probable factors. Using the statistics β_1 and β_2 , a method is shown which yields the number of factors and their probability p . An experiment demonstrating the use of the method is described and its use in the field of factor analysis is discussed. One reference.—M. O. Wilson.

4717. Grimsley, Glen. A comparative study of the Wherry-Doolittle and multiple cutting-score method. In *University of Southern California, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1947*. Los Angeles, Calif., 1947, 98-99.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1947.

4718. Kempthorne, O. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) The factorial approach to the weighing problem. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1948, 19, 238-245.—Factorial experimentation is the basis for this discussion of the weighing problem. The fractional replication of the 2^n factorial system is described briefly. This approach makes it possible to obtain optimum designs for weighing problems. The method is valuable because it provides indications of the structure of weighing problem designs. Suggestions are made concerning the limited conditions under which it is possible for such designs to give results of value. Efficiency of designs may be obtained by securing correlated estimates which are subject to any bias inherent in the measuring instrument. Several formulae, equations and brief bibliography are included.—G. C. Carter.

4719. Kossack, Carl F. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) On the computation of zero-order correlation coefficients. *Psychometrika*, 1948, 13, 91-93.—Nowhere in textbooks or periodicals is there de-

scribed a model to be followed in computing the zero-order correlation coefficients for a correlation matrix. Such a method is presented and illustrated. It consists of a Summation Matrix and Computational Matrix. The entries on the matrices are arranged so as to facilitate the future computations.—*M. O. Wilson.*

4720. McCormick, Thomas C. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) A rationale for scaling unordered attributes. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1948, 54, 31-35.—A set of unordered attributes in a contingency table is scaled by analogy with a simple physical law; it is suggested that the method may be used to construct a numerical index of any attribute.—*D. L. Glick.*

4721. Schützenberger, Marco P. An abac for the sample range. *Psychometrika*, 1948, 13, 95-97.—The chart gives the probability p that at least $q\%$ of a whole population will lie between the extremes of the randomly drawn sample. Application of the chart is illustrated. One reference.—*M. O. Wilson.*

4722. Silber, Jack. (*Roosevelt Coll., Chicago, Ill.*) Multiple sampling for variables. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1948, 19, 246-256.—This multiple (sequential) sampling technique is designed to test certain hypothesis. It is assumed that X is a random variable with density function $P(x)$ which is piecewise continuous and is differentiable at its points of continuity. Formulae are derived for determining the probability of acceptance and rejection of the hypothesis. Formulae are also provided for ascertaining the expected number of samples required to reach a decision. Solution of a Fredholm Integral equation is the basis for the development of these formulae. Reduction of the fundamental integral equation to a set of differential-difference equations makes it possible to obtain explicit solutions to the problem when $P(x)$ is rectangular. Several examples and a brief bibliography are included.—*G. C. Carter.*

4723. Tinkelman, Sherman. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) Difficulty prediction of test items. *Teach. Coll. Contr. Educ.*, 1947, No. 941, 55 p. \$1.85.—An analysis was made of the relationship between the actual level of difficulty of a group of multiple choice items and their estimated difficulty as judged by a group of 30 examiners. Consistency of examiners' judgments, the effectiveness of correction for constant error, and the importance of item difficulty, item validity, and item content were also studied. Relative item difficulty estimates were found to be valid although there appeared to be a regression toward the central tendency where item difficulty estimates were concerned. 17 references.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

4724. Winsor, C. P. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Which regression? *Biometrics Bull.*, 1946, 2 (6), 101-109.—The problem of fitting regressions, when errors of measurement are present in one or both of the variables, is discussed. Four types of estimation are considered; of y , given a future measurement, x ; of x , given a future measurement y ; of the population value of y , given a future

measurement, x ; of the true relation between the population values of x and y . Limitations imposed by the available data are outlined.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

[See also abstract 4895.]

REFERENCE WORKS

4725. Bose, C. [Ed.] Samikṣā; Journal of the Indian Psycho-Analytical Society. Calcutta: Indian Psycho-Analytical Society. (14 Parsibagan Lane.) Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1947. Quarterly. 18 Rupees per year.

4726. von Wiese, Leopold. [Ed.] Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie. Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1948. Quarterly. Mk. 30 per year.—Constitutes new series of *Kölner Vierteljahrshefte für Soziologie* which was suspended in 1934.

4727. Wallon, Henri. [Ed.] Enfance: psychologie, pédagogie, neuro-psychiatrie, sociologie. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. Vol. 1, No. 1. January-February 1948. Bimonthly. 750 fr. per year.—Published from the Laboratoire de psychologie de l'enfant. Will include papers in all phases of child behavior.

ORGANIZATIONS

4728. Layton, Warren K. (*Dir. Guidance, Detroit Pub. Sch.*) NVGA: its status and its task. *Occupations*, 1948, 26, 465-471.—In this address, the President of the National Vocational Guidance Association reviews its basic philosophy during the last forty years.—*G. S. Speer.*

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

4729. Abrahamsen, David. (*Columbia U., New York.*) The mind and death of a genius. *Psychanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 336-356.—Reprinted from David Abrahamsen, "The Mind and Death of a Genius." (see 21: 2090.)

4730. Birnbaum, Ferdinand. The importance of Alfred Adler for the present. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 6, 164-176.—This article was originally rendered as a lecture on May 20, 1946 at the University of Vienna on the occasion of the reopening of the Viennese Association of Individual Psychology. Included are Adler's views on individual striving, the unity of the concept of help, the method of Individual Psychology, pedagogy and social hygiene. The psychic life of the individual is likened to the psychic life of humanity: "a striving after an ideal final state-of-being." Psychotherapy consists of encouragement. "The neurotic . . . is not readily accessible to encouragement. . . ." Pedagogy, too, relies on some measure of encouragement. People should be "reciprocating helpers," a goal heretofore envisioned in moral preachings. Adler's approach is through ". . . self-discovery of the psychic backgrounds through which we have become egoistic."—*A. R. Howard.*

4731. Dennis, Wayne. [Ed.] (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *Readings in the history of psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948. xi, 587 p. \$4.75.—This collection of readings includes 61 articles or extracts from larger works from 49 authors ranging from Aristotle (330 B.C.) to Clark Hull (1930). The selection of material presents in the various authors' own words, their ideas on theoretical subjects and the results of specific investigations.—*C. M. Louttit*.

4732. Dreikurs, Rudolf. Ferdinand Birnbaum, a biographical sketch. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 6, 157-161.—A review of Birnbaum's activities before, during and after occupation of Vienna by German troops.—*A. R. Howard*.

4733. Seidler, Regine. Ferdinand Birnbaum's contribution to Individual Psychology. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 6, 162-163.—Birnbaum arranged for Adler to begin a teacher's workshop which aimed toward child guidance. Together with Spiel and Scharmer, Birnbaum was instrumental in setting up an experimental school where the principles of Individual Psychology were applied. Later he took over Adler's classes at the Teacher's Seminary when the latter left for America.—*A. R. Howard*.

4734. Sicher, Lydia. Dr. Ferdinand Birnbaum. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 6, 155-156.—Obituary and portrait.—*A. R. Howard*.

4735. Stainbrook, Edward. (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York*.) The use of electricity in psychiatric treatment during the nineteenth century. *Bull. Hist. Med.*, 1948, 22, 156-177.—The historical study of the use of electricity in psychiatry during the 19th century is preceded by an account of the use of electrical treatment in general medicine back to Galen (131-201 A.D.). At the beginning of the 19th century the therapeutic use of electricity was contaminated by the prevailing ideas about animal magnetism, and legitimate medicine of the time made very little use of electrotherapy until after the beginning of the last half of the 19th century when a vast interest was manifested in the psychiatric use of electricity. During this period the effects of electricity were studied on many types of nervous and mental disorders. At the end of the 19th century interest waned, doubt having increased as to the value of electrical treatment in any other application except a frankly suggestive one for the treatment of hysteria.—*F. C. Sumner*.

4736. Stekel, Wilhelm. *Autobiography* (V). *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 256-282.—This section of the autobiography is primarily concerned with the author's relations with Freud up to about 1913. He was a member of the original psychoanalytic discussion group which met in Freud's home and gives reminiscences of the early development of the psychoanalytic movement. Adler's secession, and Stekel's final break with Freud over censorship of articles in the *Zentralblatt* of which Stekel was editor, are described. His first disagreements with Freud arose from their differing interpretations of the etiology and therapy of anxiety states. Stekel's

and Freud's approaches to the genesis of anxiety are stated and evaluated.—*E. M. L. Burchard*.

[See also abstracts 4677, 4804, 4811, 4838, 4891.]

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

4737. Beardsley, Seymour W. (*V.A. Guidance Center, Polytech. Inst., Brooklyn, N. Y.*) The ideal vocational counselor. *Occupations*, 1948, 26, 528-531.—The ideal vocational counselor is a student of psychology, is well-versed in occupations, is familiar with education, and recognizes counseling as both science and art.—*G. S. Speer*.

4738. Bentley, Madison. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) The Harvard case for psychology. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 275-282.—A review of the recent report "The place of psychology in an ideal university" (see 22: 976). The implications contained in the different sections are expanded.—*S. C. Ericksen*.

4739. Brady, Mildred Edie. The strange case of Wilhelm Reich. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 61-67.—Reprinted from the *New Republic*, May 26, 1947, this article discusses the theories and practices of Wilhelm Reich, the discoverer of "orgone," the author of the theory of "orgastic potency," and the inventor of the "orgone-accumulator." Generalizing upon this case, it refers to the "chaotic professional and legal status" of psychoanalysis and calls upon the profession to discipline itself.—*W. A. Varvel*.

4740. Canter, Ralph R., Jr. (*Ohio State U., Columbus*.) Psychologists in industry. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 1, 145-161.—103 psychologists engaged in business and industry, consulting or advertising filled out a questionnaire concerning their job duties, functions, training, etc. An analysis of the responses indicated: (1) there was extreme variability in the functions and duties performed by the psychologists, but administration of research, statistical methods and test interpretation were most frequently reported; (2) they were critical of the existing doctoral requirements and emphasized the need for training in the functions listed above and in occupational analysis, rating scales, interviewing, and general administrative duties. Suggestions are made for improving the academic training of potential industrial psychologists. Detailed data are presented concerning educational requirements, expected salary, hours of work, title of position, etc.—*A. S. Thompson*.

4741. Ekstein, Rudolf. Dynamic aspects of the teaching of psychology. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 90-95.—Teaching objectives may be reached more readily if dynamic use is made of the relationship between the teacher and his class in the process of learning. Psychology is so near to the self of the student that many situations will be met which can be used successfully in teaching. The teacher will react to his students on an emotional as well as an intellectual level. But the teaching of psychology is not psychotherapy although it may have psychotherapeutic by-products. The teacher's

function is to interpret reactions, behavior, questions and failures in relation to the course objective and to his relationship with his students. The latter is regarded as the main "tool" of learning.—W. A. Varvel.

4742. Jager, Harry A. (*Div. Voc. Educ., U.S. Off. Educ., Washington, D. C.*) **Trends in counselor training.** *Occupations*, 1948, 26, 477-482.—Major trends in counselor training are the analysis of the job to discover a common core of training for all counseling, the development of broad courses for training at the undergraduate level, an increase in in-service training, the development of practicum methods of training, and the relation of training to certification requirements.—G. S. Speer.

4743. Steelman, John R. [*Chm.*] **Manpower for research.** Washington, D. C.: U. S. Govt. Printing Office, 1947. viii, 166 p. 35¢.—The problem of training enough scientists for expanding needs is treated. The first 27 pages are devoted to the report of the President's Scientific Research Board. The report traces the background of the crisis, and touches on the effects of war, low salaries, inadequate supply of instructors, lack of equipment, etc. Appendix I is comprised of supporting statistical data, with explanations. Appendix II is an evaluation of the present effectiveness of schools in the training of scientists; this discussion is a report submitted by the Cooperative Committee on the Teaching of Science and Mathematics of the Amer. Assn. for the Advancement of Science. Appendix III entitled "Opinions on Science Teaching," also is a summary of the opinions of a select group on the effectiveness of instruction. The group submitting the opinions was made up of the heads of science departments in the 50 universities which grant most of the Ph.D.'s in science. Appendix IV is a short bibliography.—N. R. Bartlett.

4744. Wolfe, Dael. (*Amer. Psychol. Assoc., Washington, D. C.*) **Methods of controlling psychological frauds.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1948, 10, 169-179.—The majority of persons advertizing as psychological counselors fail to meet minimal professional standards of training and competence. The public must be protected both from the well-meaning but inadequately equipped "psychologist" and, more difficult, from the dishonest and incompetent fraud. Several methods may be adopted: education of the public in selecting their counselors with discrimination, making good psychological services more widely available, establishment of legal standards of ability, and legal prosecution of those who misrepresent their services. Cooperation with other professional groups in following these lines of attack is essential.—F. W. Finger.

4745. Woody, Clifford. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Language requirements for the doctor's degree.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1948, 19, 75-86; 107.—The Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Michigan appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of modifying the requirement of a reading knowledge of French and German for the

Ph.D. and Sc.D. degrees. The committee sent a questionnaire to the members of the faculty and received 228 replies. In general the faculty favored increased flexibility in permitting substitution of other languages, and believed that the most important use of the foreign language requirement was to enable the student to become familiar with the literature in the foreign languages in the field of specialization. There was much difference of opinion, however, on the value of the foreign language requirement. The faculty also believed that foreign language examinations should stress comprehension of content rather than literal translation, and that responsibility for the examinations should be assigned to a special examiner appointed by the Dean.—M. Murphy.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

4746. Bard, Philip. **Motion sickness.** In Andrus, E. C., et al., *Advances in military medicine.* (22: 5186), 278-295.—The status of the motion sickness problem in 1942 is summarized. Research activities during the time subsequent to 1942 included studies of incidence, the experimental production of motion sickness, nausea stimulation, central nervous mechanisms involved, prediction of susceptibility, and the efficiency of preventive medication.—C. M. Louttit.

4747. Berg, William E. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **Metabolic recovery rates from exercise after alteration of alkaline reserve.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1948, 152, 465-469.—"Tests . . . on one experienced subject showed that an increase of alkaline reserve by ingestion of 20 grams of NaHCO_3 brought about a 23 per cent increase in rate of recovery from moderate exercise as measured by CO_2 elimination [rate of recovery in terms of O_2 consumption was increased 13%]. Ingestion of NH_4Cl , with a presumable decrease in alkaline reserve, had no effect on the CO_2 recovery rate although a slight increase in O_2 rate occurred."—R. B. Bromiley.

4748. Cox, L. W. **The relationship of the thyroid gland to muscular work performed by the albino rat.** *Quart. J. exp. Physiol.*, 1948, 34, 115-122.—To study the amount of work done by the gastrocnemius muscle preparation in the anaesthetized (barbitone soluble used) animal, 37 mature rats, divided into 3 groups, were observed under conditions of hypo-, hyper-, and normal-thyroid metabolism. Muscle contractions were elicited by electrical stimuli repeatedly applied for 20 hours and were recorded photographically. Results indicate that animals in the "hypo" and "hyper" groups performed less work than control rats although no subject in any group "exhibited muscular fatigue" during the period of observation. These data are briefly related clinically to thyroid pathology at the human level.—L. A. Pennington.

4749. Garry, W. E. & Townsend, S. E. (*Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.*) **Neural responses and reactions of the heart of a human embryo.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1948, 152, 219-224.—Observations made

upon isolated preparations of the atrium and of the ventricles of a 13 weeks human embryo indicate that the intrinsic sinus rhythmicity of the adult heart is established early in embryonic life and "suggest that the full inhibitory function of the cardiac nerves is a later foetal development."—R. B. Bromiley.

4750. Haterius, Hans O., & Maisson, George L. (Boston U., Boston, Mass.) Experimental hypothermia and rewarming in the dog; recovery after severe reduction in body temperature. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1948, 152, 225-232.—13 dogs made a complete recovery after their deep rectal temperatures had been reduced (under pentothal sodium or cyclopropane) to an average of 14.9°C (range 11.7° to 16.8°C). The stage of recovery at which shivering appeared varied widely as did its degree. "Decline in body temperature was accompanied by a progressive fall in arterial blood pressure and by bradycardia . . ." the latter was unaffected by vagotomy or atropinization.—R. B. Bromiley.

4751. Jordan, H. J. (U. Utrecht, Holland.) Einige neue theorien über die muskelbewegung. *Arch. néerl. Zool.*, 1945, 7, 122-151.—The author has given in this paper a summary of the literature dealing with the new concepts concerning muscle contraction. He has reviewed the work of Buchthal 1934, 1935, Lindhard 1939, and his collaborators, and that of Ebbecke and Remberg 1938, as well as Szent-Györgyi and others 1940-42, mentioning the great importance of the work done by the Copenhagen School to enlarge the knowledge of muscle physiology.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4752. Kelly, Vincent C., & McDonald, Roger K. (Sch. Aviation Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Effects of acute exposure to simulated altitudes on dextrose tolerance and insulin tolerance. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1948, 152, 250-256.—"The insulin tolerance tests revealed a decreased insulin response in the animals [dogs] exposed to simulated altitudes with no appreciable change in the time required for the blood glucose to return to the initial fasting level."—R. B. Bromiley.

4753. Kreienberg, Walter, & Ehrhardt, Helmut. Die Gehirndurchblutung im Elektroschock. (The cerebral blood current in electric shock.) *Nervenarzt*, 1947, 18, 154-162.—In subjecting 12 dogs to electric shock the following results were obtained: (1) the convulsive threshold differs from animal to animal and is dependent on the momentary depth of narcosis; (2) the application of the current leads almost always to a standstill of respiration with subsequent hyperventilation; (3) the application of the current leads to sharp blood pressure fluctuations which are to be viewed as carotid reflexes. In the course of the muscle spasms a fall in blood pressure occurs in consequence of vessel-dilations; (4) parallel measurements of the blood flow to brain at the carotid and jugular show that a sudden closing of the brain pathway of the blood current precedes each complete shock; (5) the spasms of the brain vessels occurring in complete shock bring forth thus an important connecting link between electric stimulus

and convulsive attack in the sense that the vessel spasms as a consequence of the current transit are of decisive importance for the motor manifestations.—F. C. Sumner.

4754. Spealman, C. R., Yamamoto, William, Bixby, E. W., & Newton, Michael. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Observations on energy metabolism and water balance of men subjected to warm and cold environments. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1948, 152, 233-241.—The results of experiments upon 2 men living for days under conditions of heat and cold indicates that energy metabolism was not affected greatly. They also show storage of water on passing from a cold to a warm environment and loss of it upon the reverse change.—R. B. Bromiley.

[See also abstracts 4753, 4815, 4884, 5018, 5064.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

4755. Ford, Walter L., & Yeager, Charles L. Changes in the electroencephalogram in subjects under hypnosis. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1948, 9, 190-192.—From a study of 8 subjects it is concluded that "the electroencephalogram taken during the hypnotic state but otherwise under standard conditions is apt to show no fundamental change from that taken in the waking state. Hypnotic modification of seeing does not change the electrocortical activity. Hypnosis, per se, does not affect the cortico-electrical physiology as recorded by the electroencephalograph but changes in the emotional state of some subjects through hypnosis can modify the electrical activity."—C. E. Henry.

4756. Haimovici, Henry. (Montefiore Hosp., New York.) Evidence for an adrenergic component in the nervous mechanism of sweating in man. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1948, 68, 40-46.—The anhidrotic effects of intravenously administered Dibenamine are studied by means of the colorimetric method upon 24 subjects some of whom were cases of hypertension or of neurological anomalies. Results show that the drug inhibits sweating and suggest that Dibenamine is a specific adrenolytic and sympatholytic drug producing an adrenergic-blocking effect upon human sweat gland innervation. It is deduced that while it is known that cholinergic fibers supply these glands the present data require the presence of an adrenergic component in the innervation of the human sweat gland.—L. A. Pennington.

4757. Kremer, Willem F. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) Blood pressure changes in response to electrical and chemical (acetyl-beta-methylcholine) stimulation of the cerebral cortex in dogs. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1948, 152, 314-323.—The blood pressure response evoked in dogs by stimulation (electrical or chemical) of circumscribed areas (one in the motor cortex and the other in the anterior ectosylvian) is a fall of 30 to 50 mm. Hg with a latency of 30 to 40 secs. and a duration of 2 to 3 minutes.—R. B. Bromiley.

4758. Raab, W. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) Specific sympathomimetic substance in the brain. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1948, 152, 324-339.—"A sympathomimetic amine was isolated in relatively large quantities from all parts of the human brain and from animal brains."—R. B. Bromiley.

[See also abstract 4999.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

4759. Brown, Judson S., Knauff, E. B., & Rosenbaum, G. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The accuracy of positioning reactions as a function of their direction and extent. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 167-182.—The term positioning reaction refers to a unitary movement of an articulate member of the body from a position of rest to another position in space. Corrective visual cues were absent and only the right hand and arm were used. 24 Ss were used in the 6 conditions of direction and plane of movement. The terminal position was either 0.6, 2.5, 10, or 40 cm. distant from the point of rest. There was a tendency to overshoot the intended mark at the shorter distances and to fall short at the longer distances. The percentage error is maximal at short distances. At comparable distances movements away from the body exhibit smaller percentage errors in positioning. The variability increases significantly with distance under all 6 experimental conditions.—S. C. Ericksen.

4760. Cooper, Linn F. (Georgetown U. Med. Center, Washington, D. C.) Time distortion in hypnosis. *Bull. Georgetown Univ. Med. Center*, 1948, 1, 214-221.—A report on several investigations made on hypnotized S's to determine "whether or not time sense could be deliberately distorted" and if this were possible, to determine "whether the subject could utilize his 'slowed' time by engaging in mental activity." It appears that under hypnosis the subject's (a female, age 36, employed as a secretary) sense of time was altered, more or less at the will of the operator, and that in this altered time "... she had experiences that were very real to her. These, while occurring at a normal rate as far as she was concerned, actually move incredibly fast according to world time (solar time)."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4761. Dermer, O. C. (Oklahoma A. & M. Coll., Stillwater.) The science of taste. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1947, 27, 9-20.—The paper contains an extensive review of the literature; comprehensive tables severally concerned with the relative taste intensities of various sour-, bitter-, and sweet-tasting substances. 52-item Bibliography.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4762. De Vries, H. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) Die Reizschwelle der Sinnesorgane als physikalisches Problem. (The stimulus-threshold of sense-organs as a physical problem.) *Experientia*, 1948, 4, 205-213.—Recent work on physical aspects of sensory processes is reviewed under the following

captions: the absolute stimulus-threshold of a rod of the eye; the stimulus-threshold of the whole eye; the differential threshold of the eye; physical limits for performances of an "ideal" ear; the influence of Brownian movement on the process of hearing; the Brownian movement of individual sensory cells; the Brownian movement of sensory cells in the inner ear and the transmission mechanism of sound energy to these cells; Yeagley's theory of the homing of carrier-pigeons.—F. C. Sumner.

4763. Foxe, Arthur N. Occult sensation. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 443-448.—Scientists, instead of scoffing, should continue to investigate the occult since it is apparent that, under certain emotional circumstances, people are aware of real phenomena not yet detectable by our crude instruments.—L. B. Heathers.

4764. McCord, Fletcher. (U. Tulsa, Okla.) The formation of group norms in waking suggestion. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 27, 3-15.—8 series of trials each scaled in sensitivity from 1 to 9, the first and seventh made with electricity flowing through resistance coils upon which subjects (123) each held a finger, were administered in a pseudo-psychophysical experiment measuring sensitivity to suggested temperature stimulation. During the introductory instructions and later comments made by the experimenter, subjects were subtly made aware of the higher personal and social prestige which accompanied sensitivity. The subjects tested were in groups and publicly reported at what point on the intensity scale from 1 to 9 they first felt heat. Shifts toward greater sensitivity to suggested warmth stimulation occurred with continued participation without regard to the presence or absence of electricity in the coils. Serially, marked reduction in number who felt no heat was accompanied by the consistent increase of frequencies toward the sensitivity end of the scale. Group norms of sensitivity to suggested temperature stimulation emerged under the pressure of conformity producing factors.—J. C. Franklin.

4765. MacCorquodale, Kenneth. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Effects of angular acceleration and centrifugal force on nonvisual space orientation during flight. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1948, 19, 146-157.—12 observations on the nonvisual perception of motion and body position were made at each of 6 angles of bank by each of 3 experienced observers. Reports were made under actual flight conditions with visual cues excluded. Reports were made verbally into a wire recorder and were later related to the actual behavior of the aircraft. "Nonvisual spatial orientation during flight is subject both to gross limitations and to illusions." The perception of turning and tilting to the right or left appears after a considerable lag from the actual onset of the maneuver. The direction of the bank and turn may be in error, and the estimates of the amount of bank are markedly depressed. Perceptions of both tilting and turning are transient, and disappear before the plane recovers from the turning attitude. The re-

covery from the turning attitude is accompanied by sensations of tilting and turning away from the direction of the preceding turn, which persist into the period of straight and level flight following a maneuver. The onset of turn and the turn proper are accompanied by sensations of tilting backward, which persist for the duration of the turn. Following recovery, the observer feels himself tilting forward after a brief period of feeling upright. The perceptions of *g per se* are strong and accurate."—*A. Chapanis*.

4766. Pitts, Walter, & McCulloch, Warren S. (U. Illinois, Coll. Med. Chicago.) How we know universals; the perception of auditory and visual forms. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1947, 9, 127-147.—2 neural mechanisms are described which exhibit recognition of forms. Both are independent of small perturbations at synapses of excitation, threshold and synchrony, and are referred to particular appropriate regions of the nervous system, thus suggesting experimental verification. The first mechanism averages an apparition over a group, and in the treatment of this mechanism it is suggested that scansion plays a significant part. The second mechanism reduces an apparition to a standard selected from among its many legitimate presentations. The former mechanism is exemplified by the recognition of chords regardless of pitch and shapes regardless of size. The latter is exemplified here only in the reflexive mechanism translating apparitions to the fovea. Both are extensions to contemporaneous functions of the knowing of universals heretofore treated by the authors only with respect to sequence in time.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

4767. Smith, Kendon R. (Princeton U., Princeton, N. J.) The satiation theory of the figural after-effect. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 282-286.—Six objections are raised indicating that the satiation theory of the figural after-effect is untenable. "What is indicated is abandonment of the satiation theory, or of any theory which attempts simply to reduce perceptual facts to sensory facts."—*S. C. Ericksen*.

4768. Vinacke, W. Edgar. (U. Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.) Aviator's vertigo. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1948, 19, 158-170.—"Aviator's vertigo is a disturbance in the pilot's adjustment to his flight environment, defined as any sensation, or feeling, which does not accord with objectively correct environmental facts. . . . Interviews with 77 naval aviators have supplied data bearing upon its distribution and the conditions under which it occurs." 18 references.—*A. Chapanis*.

[See also abstracts 4764, 4869, 4887, 5177.]

VISION

4769. Andrews, T. G., & Robinson, Irene P. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Time-error and the Müller-Lyer illusion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 229-235.—The effects of time-delays on the perception of the Müller-Lyer illusion were determined experimentally by the Method of Constant Stimulus Differences.

The points of subjective equality were determined for 10 Ss at each of 5 time-intervals: immediately successive exposure, 1-, 3-, 6- and 10-sec. delay. The results are expressed in terms of mean PSEs, which produced a function that indicates an increase and then decrease in the illusion. The inflection in the curve was found to be statistically significant. Alternative theoretical interpretations are presented to account for the results in terms of temporal modification of attitudinal factors on the part of the Ss or in terms of the dynamics of two interacting systems of traces.—*S. C. Ericksen*.

4770. Bárány, E. H., & Halldén, U. The influence of some central nervous depressants on the reciprocal inhibition between the two retinae as manifested in retinal rivalry. *Acta physiol. scand.*, 1947, 14, 296-316.—It is considered by the authors that retinal rivalry is due to an "inter-retinal inhibition," the dominant eye at any moment representing the eye with the more powerful inhibition at this moment. The degree to which the field of one eye dominates over that of the other may vary considerably between the extremes of complete suppression of the other field to a condition of simultaneous perception; partial dominance, on this view, represents a weaker inhibition than that occurring in complete dominance. The frequency of alternation in rivalry may also vary and it would seem that the more strongly the retinae inhibit each other the more frequent is the alternation. Finally, the degree of imbalance between the periods of dominance, may provide a clue to any change in the inhibitory powers of the retinae. By studying the effects of drugs on the degree of dominance, the frequency of alternation, and the degree of imbalance of the phases of rivalry it was concluded that amytal, bromural, chloral, ethyl alcohol, phenobarbital, and trional definitely weaken the inter-retinal inhibition, so that in some cases rivalry may be abolished to give way to simultaneous perception. Morphine had an uncertain effect.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

4771. Baumgardt, M. E. (Area and threshold brightness in extra-foveal vision.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1947, 225, 259.—In the dark-adapted eye, at 15° from the fovea, measurements of threshold brightness for flashes of short duration and with small fields indicate that the receptors for red (cones) obey the law $b/s = \text{constant}$ (b = brightness, s = area stimulated), and the receptors for blue (rods) obey $bs = \text{constant}$. Absorption of 2 photons by a single cone is equivalent to absorption of a single photon by each of 2 cones in the same group.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

4772. Berliner, A., & Berliner, S. The distortion of straight and curved lines in geometrical fields. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 153-166.—A critical analysis of the data previously published by Orbison (see 13: 2390) indicate that his assumptions do not hold under all conditions and it was possible to reduce the three positions of equilibrium to one principle which holds for any geometrical field. "A geometrical figure superposed on a geometrical

field will be distorted at each crossing point in accordance with the formula, $c \sin 4\alpha$. Additional functions are also developed."—S. C. Ericksen.

4773. Del Zoppo, I. *La visione a palpebre chiuse.* (Vision with closed eyelids.) *Ann. Ottol. clin. Ocul.*, 1947, 1, 247-253.—The author has measured the threshold stimulus for white and coloured light in the eye with closed eyelids and found it, on the average, 50 times greater than with the eye open. The absorption of light of the eyelids is proportionally less for high intensities of light.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

4774. Fernberger, Samuel W. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *A figural after-effect in the third dimension of visual space.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 291-293.—An example from everyday experience is described pointing out some of the limiting conditions. The similarity to Wm. James' water-fall illusion is indicated.—S. C. Ericksen.

4775. Imus, Henry A. (U. S. Naval Sch. of Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) *Visual examination of flyers returned from combat.* *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1948, 19, 62-93.—Complete visual examinations were administered to 250 Naval aviators returning from combat or operational tours of duty. 31 different measures of visual performance were obtained. This article presents frequency distributions of the scores obtained on each measure. "Of the 250 Naval aviators examined, seventy-eight were unable to pass a strict interpretation of the regulations concerning physical examinations." 76 references.—A. Chapanis.

4776. Lenoir, A. (*Radiother. Clinic, Zurich, Switzerland.*) *Adaptation und Röntgenbestrahlung.* (Adaptation and X-ray irradiation.) *Radiolog. Clin., Basel*, 1944, 13, 264-276.—The eye possesses 2 important faculties; (1) sensibility to differentiate between light and shadow, and (2) sensibility to form. In the screening process physical, psychological, and physiological factors are to be considered. Adaptation is the most important physiologic factor. 3 phases must be distinguished thereby: (1) accommodation of the pupil, (2) adaptation of the cones, and (3) adaptation of the rods. Vitamin A deficiency runs parallel with a decrease of the faculty of adaptation, particularly in hemeralopy. Investigations of 11 patients by means of Birch-Hirschfeld's adaptometer before and after the administration of roentgen treatment showed a decrease of the faculty of adaptation following irradiation, irrespective of the doses applied. Thus a reduction of the vitamin A content after X-ray irradiation is to be concluded.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstrs.*)

4777. Livingston, P. C. *Night vision in the Royal Air Force.* *Trans. ophthalm. Soc., Australia*, 1946, 6, 44.—The author records the advances made by himself and his staff in detecting night-blindness in aircrew. Both the rotating hexagon and scotopic field were of the greatest importance in eliminating those whose night-blindness was hampering their

work both in bomber and fighter crews. At the same time, training centres for night vision, both for Bomber and Fighter Command, were inaugurated all over Great Britain to the great advantage of the men and planes.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

4778. McCall, Raymond J. (St. John's U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) *Sensus communis and the visual perception of distance.* *Proc. Amer. Cathol. phil. Ass.*, 1947, 22, 113-122.—The synthesis and interpretation of visual depth cues is performed by the power which Thomas Aquinas called *sensus communis*.—F. Heider.

4779. Miles, Paul W. *A comparison of aniseikonic test instruments and prolonged induction of artificial aniseikonia.* *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1948, 31, 687-696.—Repeated measurements made of artificially induced aniseikonia reveal that while partial suppression may relieve subjective symptoms caused by the wearing of lenses producing a meridional magnification, there is no true adaptation to the aniseikonia which remains the same indefinitely.—D. Shaad.

4780. Miles, Walter R., & Bronk, Detlev W. *Visual problems.* In Andrus, E. C., et al., *Advances in military medicine.* (22: 5186), 261-277.—Visual problems of the military and especially military aviation demanded considerable research attention. The work on night vision adaptometers, glare, color vision, acuity under different light values, etc., are described. The attacks on the problems included selection and training programs, and effective design of optical instruments.—C. M. Louttit.

4781. Mueller, C. G., & Lloyd, V. V. (Columbia U., New York.) *Stereoscopic acuity for various levels of illumination.* *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1948, 34, 223-227.—The influence of the intensity of "white" light upon the threshold for stereoscopic vision is explored by studying the responses of 2 adult subjects who provided 3 complete sets of data, each set consisting of 20 readings taken at each of 10 intensity levels ranging from -4.04 log millilamberts to 2.27 log millilamberts. Selected results indicate that the minimum resolvable difference angle (the measure of acuity) is large at low intensities and decreases at high intensities. At low intensity values the results indicate the usual discontinuity of rod and cone functions. Depth discrimination appears possible at intensities below cone threshold. These and other results are related briefly to theoretical considerations by Hecht and Mintz.—L. A. Pennington.

4782. Rocco, A. *Visão de cores.* (Color vision.) *Arch. brasil. Oftal.*, 1947, 105, 79-91.—The author presents the elementary facts regarding colour vision. He classifies the various types of color vision and discusses colour blindness. The professions in which colour blindness is dangerous are then dealt with. He has worked with the Brazilian Air Force during the past 4 years and the last 4 pages of the article deal with the problem of colour vision from the Air Force point of view.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

4783. Scobee, Richard G., & Green, Earl L. Size of line in the Maddox-rod test. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1948, 31, 697-699.—No significant variations in measurements of heterophoria are produced by using varied sizes of muscle test lights at 13 inches for the Maddox rod test.—D. Shaad.

4784. Swan, Kenneth C. (3181 S.W. Marquam Hill Road 1, Portland, Ore.) Some aspects of studying binocular vision. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1948, 31, 845-852.—A systematic investigation of the motor and sensory components of binocular vision is essential for adequate clinical study of patients with anomalies of binocular vision.—D. Shaad.

4785. v. Tschermak-Seysenegg, A. Das Prinzip des mehrseitigen Zusammenwirkens der Augenmuskeln. (The principle of multiple co-operation of the ocular muscles.) *Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1947, 148, 101-106.—Listing's law, which states that the eye rotates from the primary position about an axis in a frontal plane through the equator of the eye, is shown to depend on a suitable balance of forces between the superior rectus and inferior oblique; this balance is achieved by suitable angles between the muscle planes and the anterior-posterior axis which determine their mechanical advantages and by the tensions they can develop. A pure outward rolling of the eye may be obtained by an appropriate balance of forces between the superior rectus and superior oblique, the elevation and depression being cancelled out. Similar consideration of co-operation between muscles may be applied to the movements of the two eyes in combination.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

4786. Wright, W. D. Problems of experimental work in colour-vision. *Optician*, 1947, 114, 471-473.—The central problem in colour-vision is the nature of the receptors in the retina, which are responsible for colour perception. The ultimate aim of most experimental work in colour-vision at the present time is to solve the problem of the retinal receptors. Deploing the few colorimeters in existence, Dr. Wright describes Abney's Colour Patch apparatus used in his researches into colour-vision, with its disadvantages. He also explains his own colorimeter, installed at the Imperial College of Science and its use in experiments in hue discrimination and for investigating colour-vision phenomena with a very small field, as 15 minutes of arc. The intensity of his colorimeter is still not high enough and it is not well adapted for investigations on extrafoveal retinal areas.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

4787. Wulff, Verner J. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Relation between resting and acting potential in the frog eye. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol.*, N. Y., 1948, 68, 169-171.—The hypothesis that retinal sensitivity as measured by electrical response to constant intensity and duration of the light stimulus is determined by the size of the resting potential and by the state of dark-adaptation is investigated by the appropriate measurement of these variables in the 24-hour dark-adapted (1) excised intact and (2)

excised enucleated frog's eyeball. Results support the hypothesis.—L. A. Pennington.

4788. Zaretskaya, R. B. (Sadovaya-Chernogryaskaya St. (14/19), Moscow, U.S.S.R.) Intraocular pressure of normal and glaucomatous eyes as affected by accessory light stimuli. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1948, 31, 721-727.—Glaucomatous eyes show more marked fluctuations in intraocular pressure caused by light and darkness than normal eyes.—D. Shaad.

[See also abstracts 4777, 5095, 5183, 5189.]

AUDITION

4789. Békésy, G. v. Über die Schwingungen der Schneckentrennwand beim Präparat und Ohrenmodell. (Vibrations of the cochlear membrane in a preserved specimen and in a model of the ear.) *Akust. Z.*, 1942, 7, 173-186.—The author has developed an experimental technique for measuring the pressure of sound vibrations on the tympanic membrane and the resulting displacement of the fluid of the inner ear in a completely functioning ear. He determined the change in the transmission of vibrations resulting from pressure on the inner ear and from a reduction of the cochlea. In addition, the author has constructed a model of the cochlea which has elastic properties very similar to the conditions existing in man.—J. Deussen.

4790. Beranek, Leo L. (Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.), & Peterson, Arnold P. G. Determination of the loudness of noise from simple measurements. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 592.—Abstract.

4791. Davis, Hallowell. (Central Inst. for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) Biological and psychological effects of ultrasonics. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 589.—Abstract.

4792. deRosa, L. A. The interpretation of loudness, pitch, and masking phenomena with regard to the two-canal theory of cochlea mechanics. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 591.—Abstract.

4793. French, Norman R. The spiral of the human cochlea. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 591.—Abstract.

4794. Galt, Rogers H. The importance of different frequency regions for speech intelligibility. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 592.—Abstract.

4795. Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The loudness and monaural loudness matching of short tones. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 592.—Abstract. (see 22: 4796).

4796. Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The loudness of repeated short tones. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 513-527.—"The relation between loudness and the repetition rate of short tones was experimentally determined. The effects of intensity, frequency, and tone duration on this relation were also studied. The results can be summarized as follows. (1) A series of repeated short tones can be louder than a steady tone of the same peak intensity. (2) The difference between the

loudness of repeated tones and a steady tone of the same intensity is dependent on both frequency and intensity. (3) Two series of repeated tones, of the same frequency and intensity, will not have the same loudness unless their repetition rates and durations are the same. At high intensities, the tones with the faster repetition rate and shorter duration are louder, and conversely at low intensities. (4) The rate at which loudness increases with repetition rate is dependent on the duration. The shorter the duration, the greater the change in loudness with a change in repetition rate; and conversely, the slower the repetition rate, the greater the change in loudness with a change in duration. All of the relations shown are understandable in terms of the shape of the loudness function, and the complex spectra of repeated short tones. Calculated loudness levels . . . agree very well with the observed loudness levels."—W. R. Garner.

4797. Harris, J. Donald. Pitch-discrimination under masking. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 194-204.—Discrimination for pitch has not before been investigated under conditions of masking. "Specifically, it was desired to know whether, over the intensity-levels and signal-noise ratios which commonly exist in the work on sounds underwater, the differential thresholds at 500 d/vs were as small as those at 800 d/vs." A diagram of the stable beat-frequency audio-oscillator is given. All stimuli are produced and controlled electronically. Discrimination was studied by the method of constant stimuli. 56 or more Ss were used in the various experimental conditions. The following variables were investigated: effect of sensation-level; effect of auditory fatigue. At all comparable sensation-levels and signal-noise ratios, thresholds at 500 d/v were superior to those at 800 d/vs. Discriminability becomes progressively worse as the signal-noise ratio changes from infinity (no noise) to zero (in-noise threshold). Theoretical and practical applications are indicated.—S. C. Ericksen.

4798. Hirsh, I. J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Binaural summation and interaural inhibition as a function of the level of masking noise. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 205-213.—In contrast to the usual condition of a quiet background, this study was designed to determine what happens to binaural summation as the intensity of a white masking noise is varied; first, for each of 3 pure tones, and second, for speech. A block diagram of the apparatus is given. 20 different stimulus-noise conditions under which each of 3 thresholds (for the right ear, the left ear and both ears together) were determined. "It was found that binaural summation was maximal in the quiet and decreased as the level of the masking noise increased. For lower frequencies and for speech, not only does this binaural summation decrease to zero, but it also becomes negative. The binaural threshold is shown to be higher than the monaural threshold, indicating some kind of interaural inhibition." For listening to at least certain stimuli in the presence of loud thermal

noise, two ears are not better than one.—S. C. Ericksen.

4799. Hirsh, Ira J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The influence of interaural phase on interaural summation and inhibition. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 536-544.—Auditory thresholds were measured at different frequencies and intensities under each of the several relations of monaural and binaural tones and noise in, and out of, phase. The results were: (1) Monaural thresholds are higher when noise is out of phase than when it is in phase. (2) If tones and noise have the same phase relations the binaural threshold is higher than the monaural threshold (interaural inhibition). (3) When the phase relations are opposite for the tones and noise the binaural threshold is lower than the monaural threshold (interaural summation). (4) All of these effects are greater at low frequencies. (5) All of these effects are greater at higher levels of masking noise. (6) When a masking noise has a fixed interaural phase relation, there is a continuous change from inhibition to summation as the interaural phase angle of the tone is changed in small steps from one extreme to the other.—W. R. Garner.

4800. Hirsh, Ira J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The influence of interaural phase on interaural summation and inhibition. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 592.—Abstract. (see 22: 4799).

4801. Meyer zum Gottesberge, A. Die Hörbilder in ihren Beziehungen zu Sitz und Art der Störung. (Acoustic images in relation to the site and nature of the disturbance.) *Arch. Ohr., Nas., u. Kehlk.-Heilk.*, 1942, 151, 310.—Evaluations of audiometric acoustic images found in connection with cochlear disturbances have revealed that their diversity was not primarily due to the localization of the pathology. Rather they appear to be the result of morphologic changes and the pathology is grounded in the anatomical substratum. The nerve fibres which transmit the impulses from sounds of very high frequencies are most heavily burdened and therefore are especially vulnerable. In general, the cochlea is much more easily injured than the vestibular organs. According to the author, the reason is not to be sought in the phylogenetic age of the cochlea, but rather in the fact that it is required to do less work qualitatively and thus is subjected to less organic strain and enervation.—J. Deussen.

4802. Miller, George A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Garner, W. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Masking by interrupted random noise. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 593.—Abstract.

4803. Pierce, George W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The songs of insects: with related material on the production, propagation, detection, and measurement of sonic and supersonic vibrations. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1948. vii, 329 p. \$5.00.—The chirping and song of certain insects are made by the scraping of special organs which occur on wing covers and legs. These songs have been studied and usually equated to musical

notes. In the present investigation special amplifying apparatus was designed to pick up, amplify, filter, and record photographically the sounds produced. Crickets, katydids, locusts, and cicada were studied. The frequencies vary with different species, and are related to the number of teeth in the sound producing "file." Some of the frequencies are in the supersonic range. A total of 40 different species of insects from the 4 families listed were studied. Illustrations of the adult insect, micro-photographs of the file, and reproduction of the sound curves are given for each species. Wing resonance modifies the note in some species. In one chapter an analysis is made of the song of 4 species of birds and two of bats. The bats produce both sonic and supersonic sounds.—C. M. Louttit.

4804. Rosenblith, Walter A., & Békésy, Georg V. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Early theories of hearing. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 591.—Abstract.

4805. Shanks, Joseph. (3109½ N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.) Subjective and objective noises in the ear ("buzzing"). *Med. Rec. N. Y.*, 1948, 161, 289-292.—Numerous etiological factors may account for subjective noises in the ear. Referring to terminology, the author claims that the sound does not originate in the ear, but is caused by some other intracranial circulatory disturbance. The physician should impress the patient with the fact that the noise is subjective. Objective noises are comparatively rare. They may be vascular or muscular in origin. No single drug controls the basic cause of ear noises. Three case reports are presented.—A. R. Howard.

[See also abstracts 4705, 4853, 4924, 4930, 4931, 4934.]

RESPONSE PROCESSES

4806. Ashley Montagu, M. F. (Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia, Pa.) Understanding our sex desires. In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 59-69.—The biological drive, which is in no way concerned with personal survival, has had cultural taboos built up so that it results in more concern to man than any of the other drives. The sex drive is quite undifferentiated at birth, and differentiation in behavior is a result of social training. The data of the Kinsey Report afford factual basis for training which may reduce the amount of frustration.—C. M. Louttit.

4807. English, O. Spurgeon. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Sex and human love. In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 96-112.—The facts of sexual behavior are evaluated in the light of their relation to love. "The family is the guardian and perpetuator of love, but unless the sensuous expression of love is encouraged to develop, there will be little love to perpetuate."—C. M. Louttit.

4808. Fromm, Erich. Sex and character: the Kinsey Report viewed from the standpoint of psy-

choanalysis. In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 47-58.—The Freudian principles place sex development as the basis of character. The author reviews the Freudian concepts, but concludes that character determines the nature of sex behavior.—C. M. Louttit.

4809. Fuchs, Adalbert, & Wu, F. C. (UNRRA—WHO, Shanghai, China.) Sleep with half-open eyes (physiologic lagophthalmus). *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1948, 31, 717-720.—Observations of 500 students showed that about 5% sleep with eyelids open 1 to 4 mm.; rolling movements of the eyes prevent drying of the cornea.—D. Shaad.

4810. Geddes, Donald Porter, & Curie, Enid. [Eds.] *About the Kinsey Report*. New York: New American Library, 1948. 166 p. 25¢.—This volume includes 12 articles by experts in various fields who interpret the findings of the Kinsey Report (22: 1530) in terms of their speciality. Geddes in the introductory chapter summarizes the findings, and introduces the reader to the comments of his contributors. In a final chapter, "The end of 'hush and pretend'" Dr. Robert L. Dickinson points out the importance of the findings of the Kinsey Report in connection with the need for specific information. The remaining contributions to this volume are abstracted in this issue. (Entries 4806, 4807, 4808, 4861, 4902, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 5133.)—C. M. Louttit.

4811. Hitschmann, Edward. The history of the aggression-impulse. *Samiksa*, 1947, 1, 137-141.—The concept of the aggression-impulse as an instinct separate from the impulses of self-preservation and sexuality is attributed first to Adler in a paper published in 1908. The topic was dropped by Adler and not developed until many years later by Freud.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

4812. Scott, E. M., Smith, Sarah J., & Verney, Ethel L. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Self selection of diet. VII. The effect of age and pregnancy on selection. *J. Nutrit.*, 1948, 35, 281-286.—Of 31 rats 21 days old who were allowed their choice of casein, sucrose, hydrogenated vegetable oil, and salts, only 9 selected casein and exhibited some growth while the other 22 died at an average age of 58 days. About 60% of either 6-week old or 12-week old animals selected casein and gained weight. Younger animals showed more preference for fat and less preference for sucrose than did older rats. During pregnancy the intake of salts increased.—F. C. Sumner.

4813. Scott, E. M., & Verney, Ethel L. (U. of Pittsburgh, Pa.) Self selection of diet. VIII. Appetite for fats. *J. Nutrit.*, 1948, 36, 91-98.—Hydrogenated vegetable oil was more generally liked by young rats than butter-fat or corn or cottonseed oils when allowed self selection. It is concluded that choice of foods when components of a diet were offered was not related to the nutritional nature of the choices but was more probably dependent on the animals' subjective response to each particular choice.—F. C. Sumner.

4814. Siegel, Paul S., (U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa), & Alexander, Irving E. A further observation on the effect of physically enforced inaction on the activity level of the rat. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 57-62.—"Sixteen male albino rats were subjected to a 6-hour period of confinement in a movement-discouraging chamber. When the confinement interval occurred during the period from late morning to early evening, subsequent activity showed a 26 per cent decrease under the activity of the control period (no prior confinement). When the confinement period was introduced in the early to late morning period, no difference in activity was observed relative to the control. Explanation is offered in terms of Jacobson's Relaxation Hypothesis."—R. B. Ammons.

4815. Tinbergen, N. *Physiologische Instinktforschung*. (Physiological research on instinct.) *Experientia*, 1948, 4, 121-133.—Most innate behavior elements are dependent on both internal and external causal factors. The external releasing situation is always characterized by relatively few "sign stimuli." Whereas these sign stimuli are "configurational," their functional combination is of a purely additive nature, i.e. somewhere in the central nervous system their influences are added to each other in a purely quantitative way. The internal factors are of diverse types: internal sensory stimuli, hormones, and intrinsic ("automatic") impulses generated by the central nervous system itself. These internal impulses, sometimes in cooperation with non-specific external stimuli keep the centers at a high level of activation. The centers of instinctive behavior are organized in a hierarchical system. Activation of the higher instinctive centers usually gives rise to directive or "appetitive" behavior which is continued until a situation is encountered that provides the sign stimuli releasing the end activity or consummatory act. While appetitive behavior may be highly variable and adaptive, the consummatory act is relatively simple and stereotyped.—F. C. Sumner.

[See also abstract 4704.]

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

4816. Anastasi, Anne. (Fordham U., New York.) The nature of psychological 'traits.' *Psychol. Rev.*, 1948, 55, 127-138.—An attempt is made to demonstrate that the diversity of trait concepts and the apparent factual inconsistencies in trait research are largely due to a predominantly facto-descriptive approach. The greater consistency and ease of identification of traits in the intellectual aspects of behavior as compared with the emotional aspects illustrate the greater cultural standardization of activities in the former. Comparison of factor patterns among subjects differing in age, education, occupation, sex, cultural grouping, and species will contribute toward an understanding of the conditions under which traits develop. This presents a fruitful field for future research. The experimental

manipulation of behavior organization through the interpolation of relevant controlled activities is a more direct approach. All this illustrates the need for more active search for the "underlying behavior principles which unify the superficial divergencies of the descriptive approach." 48 references.—M. A. Tinker.

4817. Barron, David B. A study in symbolism. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 395-431.—A poem is analyzed in terms of its Freudian symbols. The author then elaborates on the parallelism existing between agricultural and procreational concepts in the poem and in anthropological data. It is suggested that such symbolism is innate, though modifiable by experience, and perhaps inherited; it is a vestige of some primitive adjustive mechanism. Methods of discussing the conceptual development of children in different cultures are discussed as a means of finding which concepts are primarily maturational rather than learned. 19 references.—L. B. Heathers.

4818. Bose, G. The nature and genesis of love. *Samiksd*, 1947, 1, 119-136.—It is suggested that identification, the basic factor in love, proceeds by a series of projections. "A part of the ego projects itself on the sensation as it were and lays the bond of identification with it." Auto-erotic sensations become the first objects of love in the oral sphere. This is followed by the mouth region to which pleasurable sensations are referred. Love of various parts of the body, which is the motive force in efforts at curing diseases, appears to be a series of projections. Eventually, such projections lead to the mother and objects connected with her. When love is directed toward a reciprocating being it reaches its full height. Here the love object is invested with the secondary ego of the lover.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

4819. Chein, Isidor. (American Jewish Congress, New York.) Behavior theory and the behavior of attitudes: some critical comments. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1948, 55, 175-188.—The comments are concerned mainly with Professor Doob's paper on "The Behavior of Attitudes." (22: 17). Nearly every point in Doob's definition and much of his analysis are challenged. Note is made of points not required by behavior theory and of points required by behavior theory. It is concluded that if the author's criticisms are sound, then Doob has neither offered an acceptable interpretation of the concept of attitude nor succeeded in assimilating it to behavior theory.—M. A. Tinker.

4820. Grimes, Francis V. An experimental analysis of the nature of suggestibility and of its relation to other psychological factors. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1948, 7, No. 4, vii, 45 p.—16 tests judged to be "valid measures of suggestibility" were administered to 223 orphan boys 8 to 15 years of age. Supplementary measures consisted of a rating scale of 17 traits of character and personality, and a battery of 6 tests measuring persistence. Mental ability test scores were also

available. Statistical treatment included test inter-correlations and a factor analysis. Correlations between the tests of suggestibility and CA, intelligence, and traits of character and personality were for the most part low, some being positive and others negative. "No substantial evidence was found to support the presence of a 'G' factor," the specific nature of trait suggestibility being revealed. Some evidence for age changes was presented.—J. E. Horrocks.

4821. Grotjahn, Martin. Some clinical illustrations of Freud's analysis of the uncanny. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 57-60.—Freud defined the uncanny as a shocklike experience originating in the re-experiencing of something originally well known but later repressed. Examples are given of the uncanny feeling being experienced when suddenly an old childhood belief of the magic-mystic world of thinking appears to become real.—W. A. Varvel.

4822. Kielholz, Arthur. Tierfabel und Fabeltiere. (Animal myths and mythological animals.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1947, 6, 249-271.—The most easily understood symbols of the unconscious are animal myths and mythological animals, which are a product of infantile anxiety aroused by the secret observation of mating behavior, while phylogenetically they are descendants of the primordial and fearsome images of the gods. Animal myths serve as motives for art especially during the great migrations and in the middle ages. 38 references.—K. F. Muensinger.

4823. Preston, Malcolm G., & Baratta, Philip. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) An experimental study of the auction-value of an uncertain outcome. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 183-193.—Using a specially designed card game for which the mathematical probabilities were known the following problems were investigated: (1) The existence of a scale of psychological probability and its functional relationship to the scale of mathematical probability. (2) The lack of scales of psychological prize values and prices. (3) The presence of an indifference point in the psychological probability scale, when it is plotted relative to the scale of mathematical probability. Four additional conditions were also studied. Data were collected on 20 games. 5 games were played by pairs of undergraduates and 5 games by pairs of faculty men (having substantial acquaintance with probability theory). The phenomenon of an indifference point was demonstrated; appearing in the range of probabilities in the neighborhood of the geometric mean of the probabilities used. For all Ss probabilities of less than 0.25 are subject to systematic over-estimation; those of more than 0.25 are subject to systematic underestimation. The estimations are affected by the number of players but not the indifference point. The findings are interpreted with the help of Helson's published theory of the adaptation level formulated from work on the perception of brightness.—S. C. Ericksen.

4824. Székely, Lajos. Zur Psychologie des inneren Verhaltens beim Lernen, Denken und

Erfahren. (The psychology of the inner attitude in learning, thinking and experiencing.) *Theoria*, 1947, 13, 157-182.—Experience does not imply simply transfer of past events but also a specific structure or reorganization. Understanding a situation depends on past experience and the present constellation of factors. This interaction is demonstrated by means of several problem solving experiments.—K. F. Muensinger.

[See also abstracts 4807, 4855, 4882, 5131.]

LEARNING & MEMORY

4825. Grace, Gloria Lauer. (Columbia U., New York.) The relation of personality characteristics and response to verbal approval in a learning task. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1948, 37, 73-99.—This investigation was designed to test the effects of 3 types of verbal statements upon sixth-grade children's performance in a simple learning task and to relate these effects to certain personality characteristics. The 54 subjects were divided into 6 groups on the basis of the order of presentation of positive, neutral, or negative statements. Personality characteristics of the subjects were measured by 3 standardized tests designed for use with elementary pupils. The results of the learning problem were treated by means of an analysis of variance technique. Although no significant differences were found between positive and negative statements, both positive and negative statements were more effective than neutral statements. The effects of personality characteristics on response to verbal approval were not clearly distinguished, although some trends were noted. The groups most influenced by positive statements were in general well adjusted and emotionally stable with a tendency toward leadership, while those groups most influenced by negative comments were characteristically more submissive, introverted, and emotionally unstable.—G. G. Thompson.

4826. Grant, David A., Hake, Harold W., & Schneider, Dorothy E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Effects of pre-testing with the conditioned stimulus upon extinction of the conditioned eyelid response. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 243-246.—Extinction curves were compared in 2 groups of 20 Ss each. One group had received a pre-test consisting of 5 unreinforced trials with the CS (light) alone, and the other had received no special treatment. Both groups were given 25 reinforcing trials with the CS and UCS (corneal air-puff) before the 15-trial extinction series. The results were as predicted, for the extinction curves of the Pre-test Group showed a reversal of the normal extinction-trend, but the differences between groups did not attain statistical significance.—S. C. Ericksen.

4827. Guillaume, Paul. (U. Paris, France.) La formation des habitudes. (Habit formation.) (Rev. ed.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1947. 166 p. Fr. 160.—This treatment of habit formation and learning as an aspect of biological

adaptation in general is the revision of a 1936 publication (10: 5717), expanded by the inclusion of a chapter on the affective aspects of habits (10: 854). 84-item bibliography.—*A. J. Sprow.*

4828. Jenkins, William O., & Postman, Leo. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Isolation and 'spread of effect' in serial learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 214-221.—An experimental test is made of 2 conflicting theories of "spread of effect": the isolation theory and the guessing-sequence hypothesis. The procedure permitted isolation but there was no opportunity for guessing habits to operate. The Ss learned, by the anticipation method, lists of 12 non-sense syllables of low association-value. The control Ss learned these lists without alteration. For the experimental Ss, isolated items, syllables of 100% association-value and meaningful nouns, were inserted in different serial positions. The isolated items were retained significantly better by the experimental Ss than the corresponding items in the control groups. There was no declining gradient. The theoretical implications are developed.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

4829. Postman, Leo, & Postman, Dorothy L. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Change in set as a determinant of retroactive inhibition. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 236-242.—Two experiments were designed to test the hypothesis: all other conditions being equal, amount of retroactive inhibition is significantly smaller if original and interpolated tasks are practiced under different sets than if both activities are performed under the same set. In the first experiment, set was varied by changing the direction of association. The mean results of the 20 Ss showed that change in set resulted in superior retention and faster relearning. In the second experiment if a change in type of logical relationship was given during the interpolated task, superior retention resulted. The general interpretation of the findings is given.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

[See also abstract 4703.]

THINKING & IMAGINATION

4830. Brody, Matthew. (41 Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.) The biological purpose of the dream. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1948, 22, 64-65.—To say that the purpose of the dream is to preserve sleep seems contradictory, and it would seem closer to the truth to postulate that the purpose of the dream is to regulate sleep—to protect the organism from danger. In the civilized state the greatest source of danger is the unconscious.—*M. P. Klinger.*

4831. Fodor, Nandor. Fire and begetting. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 240-249.—Fire symbolism is widespread in linguistic usage and in dreams. Although only individual associations can be relied upon as to the specific significance of fire images, since fire is an elemental natural force, its archaic impress on the psyche of the race must also manifest itself in dreams. The author illustrates by analysis of several dreams the symbolic relationship between

fire, lightning, burning, etc. and the concepts of birth and begetting.—*E. M. L. Burchard.*

4832. Nagley, Winfield E. Alfred North Whitehead's analysis of the cognitive function of religious intuition. In *University of Southern California, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1947*. Los Angeles, Calif., 1947, 109-111.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1947.

[See also abstract 4909.]

INTELLIGENCE

4833. Altus, William D. (U. of California, Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.) A note on group differences in intelligence and the type of test employed. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 194-195.—4 verbal tests from the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, the AGCT, and the Army Mechanical Aptitude Test, were administered to Whites, Negroes, Mexicans, and Indians, all of whom were classified as illiterate upon induction into the army. On the 4 subtests of the Wechsler, the White and Negro means are practically identical; the Indian group is lowest. On the AGCT, the Negro is inferior to the White; the Mexican is superior to the Negro; the Indian group is again lowest. It is concluded that group inferiority or superiority is in part, at least, a function of the test employed.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

4834. Collins, Jeanne. (Loyola U., Chicago 26, Ill.) The correlation between perseveration test scores and the intelligence quotient: an experimental study. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 47-55.—A group of 23 girls and 23 boys, falling into below-average, average, and above-average groups in Binet IQ, were given Cattell's four perseveration tests for children. A negative correlation was found between intelligence quotients and perseveration scores. It is suggested that perseveration testing of low intelligence groups be eliminated.—*R. B. Ammons.*

4835. Hill, Arthur. Does special education result in improved intelligence for the slow learner. *J. except. Child.*, 1948, 14, 207-213; 224.—The Des Moines Dept. of Pupil Adjustment conducted a study of 107 special class children to determine whether special education can improve the intelligence of the slow learner. The results offer little support to Dr. Schmidt's thesis (see 22: 787) indicating I.Q. improvement. It was found that (1) in retesting children one may find occasional significant I.Q. changes; (2) some changes may be functions of uncontrolled social environmental factors; (3) a need for additional investigation of the relative difficulty of items at the different age levels of the Binet scale.—*G. I. Corona.*

4836. Thorndike, Robert L. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) An evaluation of the adult intellectual status of Terman's gifted children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 17-27.—The Vocabulary Test used by Thorndike and Gallup and the Concept Mastery Test used by Terman were administered to 251 college students and faculty and comparable scores set up. It was then possible to compare the

scores of Terman's gifted group of adults tested with the Concept Mastery Test with a representative sample of the adult voting population tested with the Vocabulary Test. It was concluded that "the gifted group are three-fifths as far from the adult mean on highly verbal adult tests as they were in Binet score as children, [which] may perhaps be thought of as a maximum estimate of the regression in score over the 20-year period."—*R. B. Ammons.*

4837. Thorndike, Robert L. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia, U., New York.*) *Growth of intelligence during adolescence.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 11-15.—Records were available for two or more administrations of the American Council Examination to 1004 individuals from 13.5 to 20 years of age. The test norms seemed to vary considerably in difficulty from year to year. After practice effects had been corrected for, two hypotheses as to mental growth were possible. According to the linear solution, the point of zero gain in paper and pencil intelligence test scores is reached at age 25 years, 9 months. The quadratic solution shows this point to be reached at 21 years, 6 months. In any case, the gain persists in a selected group of individuals until at least the twentieth year.—*R. B. Ammons.*

4838. Zazzo, René. (*U. Paris, France.*) *Intelligence et quotient d'âges; manuel pour l'étude du développement mental.* (Intelligence and age quotients: a manual for the study of mental development.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1946. viii, 64 p. 80 fr.—This monograph outlines in Part I, entitled "the history of a discovery," the concepts of mental growth and age norms, the history of differential psychology, and the rise of age differences and quotients as ways of expressing measures of intelligence. The problem of expressing adult intelligence in IQ terms and its solution, is described. Terms for different IQ levels are defined, the predictive value of IQ's is illustrated, and various group differences in IQ, such as those among occupational groups, are described. Part II, on "the psychology of an illusion," deals with an error committed by L. Bonnis in 1926 and since perpetuated, in considering certain curves for the correction of Binet-Simon mental ages as descriptive of the course of mental growth. The origins of the error and the derivation of a correct chart and table to replace Bonnis' are treated in the remainder of the volume. The author emphasizes that "we establish quotients not between quantities of intelligence but between ages."—*N. L. Gage.*

[See also abstract 5018.]

PERSONALITY

4839. Atkin, I. *Frustration of the unique individuality.* *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 831-839.—Individuals in our society must have the opportunity for the free development of their creative capacities. Such free development promotes an inner sense of freedom and prevents much of the destructive and aggressive hostility which is the result of thwarted

living. Our society could diminish undesirable reactions if our social organization would diminish the frustration of the unique personality.—*G. A. Muench.*

4840. French, Vera V. (*Swarthmore Coll., Swarthmore, Pa.*) *The structure of sentiments. III. A study of philosophicoreligious sentiments.* *J. Personality*, 1947, 16, 209-244.—6 procedures were followed, namely, personal history, TAT, A-V Study of Values, paper on religious beliefs, final interview, and discipline questionnaire. The results are discussed under the headings, structure of philosophicoreligious sentiments, their genesis and development, and their relation to personality structure. 12 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

4841. Leavitt, Harry C. *A case of hypnotically produced secondary and tertiary personalities.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 274-295.—A case study is presented in which secondary and tertiary personalities were experimentally produced by hypnosis in a patient who was undergoing hypnoanalysis. The Rorschach and TAT tests administered to the various personalities seemed to bear out that the hypnotically produced characters were authentic. A more rapid hypnoanalysis proved possible because of this phenomenon. 21 references.—*L. B. Heathers.*

4842. Mensh, Ivan N., & Wishner, Julius. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) *Asch on "forming impressions of personality": further evidence.* *J. Personality*, 1947, 16, 188-191.—3 theories regarding the forming of impressions of personality are discussed and experimental evidence supporting one of them is presented, namely, that, "Impressions are formed of the whole personality by the perception and organization of the dynamic interrelations of the traits of a given individual."—*M. O. Wilson.*

4843. Østlyngen, Emil. *Personlighetstyper.* (Personality types.) *Menneske og Miljø*, 1947, 2, 183-189.—3 types of personality are explained and demonstrated: (1) the monotype, general, those who have common characteristics as opposed to those lacking them; (2) antitype or bipolar are the introverts and extroverts, with the common ambivert classification; (3) polytype or multipolar, who include visual, auditory and motor types. Classification by other writers is given, such as pyknic, choleric, etc. 4 types are named by a Swedish authority: radical, valid, stable, and inclusive. In America the Minnesota-Multiphasic Inventory consisting of 550 cards, is proving popular in classifying personalities. In the Northern European countries, attempts are being made and are quite successful, in developing tests for classifying abnormal personalities and their symptoms.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

4844. Stagner, Ross. (*Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.*) *Psychology of personality*, (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1948. xiii, 485 p. \$5.00.—This edition is a complete revision, nevertheless, it is written from the same point of view as the 1937 edition, namely, that the problems of the individual personality and the problems of the social order cannot realistically be separated. The literature, con-

sisting of approximately 600 titles, was reviewed through 1946. The subject matter is divided into 4 divisions. I. Introduction: Scientific study of personality, method in the study of personality. II. Description of personality: the nature of personality, development of personality, organization of personality, character, attitudes and values, expressive movement, type theories of personality. III. Dynamics of personality: biological basis of motivation, contemporary theories of dynamics, cultural interpretation of motivation. IV. Determinants of personality: biological factors, social determinants, the school system, economic factors, personality and social values.—*M. O. Wilson.*

4845. Wassner, Uwe-Jens. *Vom Begriff des Charakters.* (On the concept of character.) *Nervenzust.* 1947, 18, 441-444.—Definitions of character are reviewed with the author inclining to the Gruhle formulation as "the regulating principle, the ordering and guiding idea of the individual," which would correspond with the entelechy of Aristotle. Thus for the author character would be the expression of the soul.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstracts 4825, 4876.]

AESTHETICS

4846. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) *Further contributions to the psychoanalysis of writers.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 449-468.—This is an elaboration of the author's original hypotheses regarding the basic character structure of writers. Data from the analyses of writers are used as illustrative material.—*L. B. Heathers.*

4847. Daly, C. D. *The mother complex in literature.* *Samikša*, 1947, 1, 157-190.—Extracts are taken from the writings of Baudelaire and Poe to support the theory that the menstruation complex is the nucleus of the oedipus complex. These writers are said to show mother fixations, with contrasting veneration and detestation of woman resulting from the menstruation complex and making it impossible for them to deeply love another woman. Several selections of their work is interpreted to support this theory.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

4848. Garvin, Lucius. (Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O.) *The problem of ugliness in art.* *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1948, 57, 404-409.—The view that the ugly is whatever yields an unpleasant aesthetic response is upheld in contrast to the view that treats ugliness as a nonaesthetic or "practical" category. Several variations of the latter theory are discussed: (1) ugliness is identified with moral repulsiveness; (2) ugliness is seen as a form of insincerity arising from the exploitation of a medium for extra-aesthetic purposes; (3) ugliness is characterized either as failure to achieve expression, or as a contributory phase of the beautiful. In opposition it is urged: (1) All that we customarily regard as ugly can scarcely be included under the *morally* repulsive. (2) The notion of artistic insincerity provides, not so much an analysis

of ugliness, as an account of one of its frequent causes. (3) Discovery of the failure to achieve artistic expression comes as a positive sense of dissatisfaction *within the aesthetic orientation.* Moreover, the laws of aesthetics are not necessarily the laws of beauty. Lastly, appreciation of the special aesthetic quality of the art product should not be lost in the thrill of the response to the artistry exhibited.—*C. C. Cooper.*

4849. Kanzer, Mark. (114 E. 65th St., New York.) *Dostoyevsky's matricidal impulses.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 115-125.—The theme of Dostoyevsky's oral character structure and his aggressiveness towards women is developed on the basis of his treatment of women in his novels.—*L. B. Heathers.*

4850. McCurdy, Harold Grier. (Meredith Coll., Raleigh, N. C.) *A study of the novels of Charlotte and Emily Brontë as an expression of their personalities.* *J. Personality*, 1947, 16, 109-152.—The novels analyzed are *The Professor*, *Jane Eyre*, *Shirley*, and *Villette* by Charlotte; and *Wuthering Heights*, by Emily Brontë. Two new quantitative procedures were introduced, (1) to measure the importance of a character by the frequency of his appearance in the novel, and (2) to measure the degree of resemblance between characters by determining the commonality of observable traits. Some of the conclusions to be drawn are as follows. (1) The two sisters were very important to each other, but Charlotte expressed more concern for Emily than the reverse. (2) Physically, Emily was tall and handsome like her father, Charlotte small and unattractive like her mother. (3) Charlotte's heterosexual love was for her father, that of Emily, what there was of it, was for her brother. (4) Both of the sisters were exposed to violent emotions of father and brother. (5) There was evidence of the Oedipus theme in Charlotte's writings while in those of Emily the chief concern was with the emotional relations of children. 16 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

4851. Paul, Sherman. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Toward a general semantics literary theory.* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1947, 4, 31-37.—Professor Paul feels that critical theories in literary criticism might better rest on a theory of evaluation instead of ones of value. "The problem of evaluation moves along two intersecting axes: one, the horizontal axis of critical objectives. . . . The vertical axis represents the range in personal responses toward art-objects and their functions." The difficulties and differences of critical terminology of literary criticism used by recent writers are cited. Literary art must be seen from many categories that will unify as well as divide it. 7 references.—*G. I. Corona.*

4852. Schaefer-Simmern, Henry. (U. California, Berkeley.) *The unfolding of artistic activity; its basis, processes, and implications.* Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1948. xiii, 201. \$5.00.—Schaefer-Simmern holds that the older training methods in art in which the child copies the masters is quite invalid. He also condemns the current pro-

cedure wherein the child is allowed to "express" himself in a completely unfettered fashion (although he admits the possible therapeutic value). Following the lead of Gustaf Britsch the author proposes a third educational policy which keeps the individual at his proper intellectual level, builds on his own interests, and bases his artistic activity upon sensuous creation and 'visual thinking' of relationships of form. The psychological theory behind the system is that of Kurt Koffka. Financed by the Russell Sage Foundation, experiments have been made with mental and moral defectives, with refugees, and with Americans in business and the professions. Great progress in artistic proficiency is claimed as well as improvements in the overall behavior. The data are illustrated by a variety of cuts. There is a foreword by John Dewey.—P. R. Farnsworth.

4853. Vermeulen, R. (*Natuurkundig Lab. der N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Eindhoven, Netherlands*.) **Melodic scales.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 545-549.—"An attempt is made to give a derivation of musical scales on melodic rather than harmonic principles. Starting from the hypothesis that the scale shall contain, at most, two different intervals and shall contain a perfect fifth, all possible scales have been investigated. Only a few satisfy some rather obvious conditions. With three exceptions these can be recognized as existing scales. The intervals of the customary scale prove to be those of Pythagoras. It is pointed out that the differences between this scale and the equally tempered one are only slight while the latter one lies in between the Pythagorean and the just scales."—W. R. Garner.

4854. Wittels, Fritz. (91 Central Park W., New York.) **Freud's correlation with Josef Popper-Lynkeus.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 492-497.—This is a brief sketch of the personality of Popper-Lynkeus, an interpretation of some of his dream stories, and a discussion of Freud's attitudes towards him.—L. B. Heathers.

[See also abstracts 4817, 4935, 5185.]

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

4855. Bennett, Chandler. **Hate as a transitional state in psychic evolution.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 51-61.—Various theories regarding the nature of hate are reviewed briefly and criticized as inadequate. It is suggested that hate is a transitional state in the development of the mature individual. Its presence indicates that instinctive growth tendencies are in conflict with tendencies to maintain the status quo, i.e., to continue operating at a less mature psychological level. Hate disappears when the client accepts the feeling, becomes aware of its symbolic meanings, and hence frees himself to observe and react to reality.—L. B. Heathers.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

4856. Ames, Louis Bates, & Learned, Janet. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **The development of**

verbalized space in the young child. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 63-84.—115 children, 24 months to 48 months of age, were observed for use of space verbalizations and were asked a series of questions dealing with various aspects of space. An analysis is presented of the order of appearance of the commoner space words, the ages at which 50% of the children could answer the various questions, ability to explain the location of things, answers to questioning about where child lives, and answers to questions about where various activities take place. A summary is given of the sequence of development of the major concepts of space by the preschool child.—R. B. Ammons.

4857. Bonney, Merl E. **Popular and unpopular children: a sociometric study.** *Sociometry Monogr.*, 1947, No. 9. 80 p.—5 popular and 5 unpopular children from a group of 150 studied between grades 2 and 6 in elementary schools of Denton Texas were compared in certain personality characteristics. The author presents the following trait syndromes as being closely related to the attainment of general social acceptance: physical health and vigor, conformity and group identification, emotional stability and control, arousing admiration, social aggressiveness, adaptability and tolerance, dependability, dependence on others for assistance and emotional support, providing new experience for others, and social service motivation and an attitude of good will toward others.—R. E. Brown.

4858. Bostock, John (*U. Queensland, Brisbane, Australia*), & Hill, Edna. **The pre-school child and society; a study of Australian conditions and their repercussions on national welfare.** Brisbane: University of Queensland, 1946. 221 p.—"This survey, once and for all, puts into the hands of every person worthy of citizenship in this country all the facts necessary to expose the appalling situation regarding social welfare services that exists throughout Australia today." After an introductory chapter, "The importance of the pre-school years," the authors discuss in the following 5 chapters such a variety of subjects as: foundations of parenthood, ante-natal care, organized services for infant welfare work, social security, positive health and the handicapped child. In each chapter, the existing facilities are surveyed, the inadequacies are revealed and the urgent need for further facilities, particularly for research and for training of competent workers, is stressed. The importance of the psychologist as a member of the clinical team in child guidance is given due recognition. In a final chapter, the solution of the dilemma is seen in energetic action by the Commonwealth to eliminate provincialism and uneven standards of welfare services among the States. There are appendices on the distribution of the Australian pre-school population, facilities for crippled children, legislation in two of the states, etc.; a diet chart and a chart on the birth rate and death rate in Australia during the years 1910 to 1944, and six illustrations.—R. Lassner.

4859. **Children's Welfare Federation.** (435 Ninth Avenue, New York 1.) **Child care; questions and answers.** Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1948, 159 p. \$2.00.—420 questions and answers pertaining to various aspects of child care and development from birth to 6 years are included in this handbook. The questions were selected from those most frequently asked of workers in child health centers by parents and others. Dr. John Fitch Landon, who served as Chairman, states that the answers are based on the best available medical-socio-psychologic knowledge and represent the combined efforts of a committee of persons recognized in their respective fields. These questions and answers are distributed as follows: physical and mental growth standards, 20; routine care, 69; feeding, 75; development, 55; emotional guidance, 42; medical care, 83; and special senses (eyes and ears), 76.—S. O. Roberts.

4860. **Espenschiede, Anna.** Development of motor coordination in boys and girls. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.* 1947, 18, 30-44.—Analysis is made of Brace Tests given a longitudinal series of 40 girls and 36 boys from the California Adolescent Study, together with a cross-sectional series of 325 girls and 285 boys from Oakland and Berkeley schools. In total scores, boys show an increment pattern similar to adolescent growth in standing height, while girls show little change after the thirteenth year. After 13.8 years, boys excel in all the tests, and increase this superiority with age. The 20 stunts were put in 4 categories based on type of muscle action used, and sex differences in these types are described.—(Courtesy of *Child Developm. Abstr.*)

4861. **Gruenberg, Benjamin C.** Who educates our children? In *Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., About the Kinsey Report.* (22: 4810), 146-158.—Sex education may come from the home, from formal educational institutions, and the informal teaching of children's contemporaries. The last has perhaps been of greater importance, but the data of the Kinsey Report afford a basis for more adequate handling of this problem in the home and school.—C. M. Louttit.

4862. **Hildreth, Gertrude.** (415 W. 118th St., New York 27.) **Manual dominance in nursery school children.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 29-45.—Observations were made of 44 children ranging in age from 2 to 5 years with respect to which hand was used for a variety of activities. The data seem to support a learning theory of handedness with particular emphasis on social conditioning by teachers and other children.—R. B. Ammons.

4863. **Jennings, Helen H.** Using children's social relations for learning. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1948, 21, 543-552.—In the study of social relations among children, 4 characteristics appear to differentiate children's groups with high interaction and morale. First is "the extent of the network of association," second, "the kind and number of leadership positions produced," third, "the closeness of the less prominent to the more prominent members," and fourth, "the

variety of roles which individuals in the group have to each other." Sociometric tests are advanced as a method of studying association patterns, and it is suggested that a followup be made to find out what determined the choice of each individual. Followup methods include sociometric interviews, open questions, and open themes. Results may be used to promote the child's emotional and social adjustment.—J. E. Horrocks.

4864. **Jurovsky, Anton.** (Slovak U. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.) The relations of older children to their parents. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 85-100.—In the course of being given vocational counseling, 575 boys and 200 girls 18 or 19 years of age answered questions as to their relations with their parents. Answers were rated as to whether there was indicated a good, neutral, or bad relationship with the given parent; and tabulations of the ratings were made by ages. Boys show poorer relations than girls, the girls being more sociable. There is only a slight correlation between the qualities of child-father relationship and child-mother relationship. Both sexes have better relations with the mother. Child-parent relations are definitely related to the sex of children and parents.—R. B. Ammons.

4865. **Kris, Marianne.** (N. Y. Psychoanalytic Inst., New York.) A group educational approach to child development. *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1948, 29, 163-170.—Psychiatric interest in child development is shown to have shifted from therapeutic to preventive techniques. In this vein, it is suggested that group contacts between prospective parents and psychiatric social caseworkers would be advantageous for long-range psychological guidance in family life. The aim is to influence the parents in order to improve family conditions.—V. M. Stark.

4866. **Lippit, Rosemary.** Psychodrama in the home. *Psychodrama Monogr.*, 1947, No. 22. 22 p.—This monograph indicates how psychodrama was used by a mother and grandmother in daily living with 2 children, a boy aged 5 years, 3 months and his younger sister aged 2 years, in helping them to meet some 10 typical situations in the life of the 2 children. The mother, the 2 children, and the grandmother took various roles in the psychodramatic episodes which came about through the daily experiences of the children. Some of the topics for the episodes were: overcoming a deepset fear, preparing for a new experience, improving social behavior techniques, helping the boy to meet daily frustrations in the home, school, and neighborhood, and making for better sibling relationships. There are summary observations by the author concerning the effectiveness of psychodrama with pre-school age children.—R. E. Brown.

4867. **Lowery, Jarman.** A youth school for democracy. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1947, 25, 3-15.—This is a digest of selected facts about child growth and genetics, including several generalizations about economic and social conditions as they affect growth and development of children.—(Courtesy *Child Developm. Abstr.*)

4868. Marburg, Francis W. Studying the child's social world. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1948, 21, 535-543.—Diaries and open questions are presented as ways of gathering information about a child's "social world." An approach to analyzing information contained in children's diaries is suggested.—J. E. Horrocks.

4869. Piaget, Jean. (U. Geneva, Switzerland.) *Les notions de mouvement et de vitesse chez l'enfant.* (The child's idea of motion and speed.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1946. vii, 284 p. Fr. 200.—With 11 collaborators, Piaget follows up a study of the genesis of the child's idea of time with a consideration of the child's ideas of motion and speed. The general viewpoint is advanced that motion and speed are simple examples through which to study the gradual passage from perceptive intuition to the construction of operative systems.—A. J. Sprow.

4870. Reymert, Martin L., & Jost, Hudson. Further data concerning the normal variability of the menstrual cycle during adolescence and factors associated with age of menarche. *Child Developm.*, 1947, 18, 169-179.—A study of the menstrual function of the female adolescent population at Mooseheart was conducted by the Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research extending over a 10 year period. Records on 5,562 menstrual cycles of 100 girls were analyzed statistically as to duration and variability of the cycle and correlations between siblings' ages of menarche and seasonal variations were investigated. Results are graphically illustrated and may be summarized as follows: (1) The mean length of the menstrual cycle is 29.8 days, the mode falling at 27 days; (2) significant seasonal variations were found, both in the length of the cycle and in age of menarche; (3) the length of the cycle did not vary as much with age as did the regularity of the cycle; (4) a genetic factor appears to influence the age of menarche; (5) girls varied considerably in the regularity of the menstrual cycle as well as in the length of the menstrual period; (6) no relationship was found between the length or the regularity of the menstrual cycle and the age of menarche. 17 references.—E. W. Gruen.

4871. Reynolds, Earle L., & Clark, Leland C. (Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, O.) Creatinine excretion growth progress and body structure in normal children. *Child Developm.*, 1947, 18, 155-168.—The purpose of this study is to present norms for creatinine excretion derived from 155 children, ages 3 to 17 years, and to relate creatinine excretion to the physical variables of sex, age, height, weight, body surface area and calories per 24 hours. Additional measurements were made in a selected group of 25 children in order to relate creatinine values more directly to body structure. The norms presented agree with those reported by previous investigators and indicate that creatinine output is directly related to growth of muscular tissue; sex differences can be accounted for by sex differences in muscle development during periods of rapid sexual maturation. The average creatinine/body-

weight ratio also agreed with previously reported norms, but showed a marked drop in the ratio below the age of 4. Creatinine excretion was found to be more closely related to body weight than to height. A comparison of muscular with non-muscular children yielded a higher creatinine/body-weight ratio for the muscular group. 31 references.—E. W. Gruen.

4872. Schmideberg, Melitta. Learning to talk. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 296-335.—This report attempts to show that, in addition to sexual and aggressive impulses, ego-libido plays an important part in learning to talk. A variety of case material on children is presented to support this thesis.—L. B. Heathers.

4873. Schneider, Ernst. *Psychologie der Jugendzeit; seelische Entwicklung der Kinder und Jugendlichen.* (The psychology of youth; mental development of children and adolescents.) Bern: A. Francke, 1948. 318 p.—Addressed to parents and teachers, the volume surveys a wide range of subjects concerned with understanding and guiding children and adolescents. Topics presented under major and minor headings include a brief outline of normal physical development, toilet training, thumbsucking, speech and speech defects, sex education, obedience, restlessness, jealousy, enuresis, mischievousness, lying, fears, adjustment to school, conscience, learning, clubs and gangs, ambivalence, independence from the family, sexual problems of puberty, and vocational decisions. Frequent references are made to an eclectic variety of clinical and genetic source material. Terminology and treatment do not presuppose psychological training. 99-item bibliography.—R. Tyson.

4874. Sears, Robert R. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Influence of methodological factors on doll play performance. *Child Developm.*, 1947, 18, 190-197.—"Doll play is like clay modeling, painting, Rorschach interpretation and all other varieties of projective tests; a child's performance carries an almost overwhelming aura of revelation to a sensitive observer." Valid and objective measuring devices are needed before attempting any interpretation of the child's personality. Methodological variables must be carefully defined and clearly stated. The author discusses the results of doll play research relating to (1) recording and measuring; (2) materials, (3) experimenter-child interaction, and (4) duration of session. Each of these factors has an important and measurable effect upon doll play performance.—E. W. Gruen.

4875. Simsarian, Frances P. Case histories of five thumb sucking children breast fed on unscheduled feeding regimes, without limitation of nursing time. *Child Developm.*, 1947, 18, 180-184.—The feeding histories of 5 infants, selected from a group of 26 studied, are cited as evidence that unlimited nursing time and self-regulated feedings may not be a complete panacea for thumbsucking. Individual differences were striking, even for siblings. The 5 cases represent 19% of the total sample, which the

author feels is a high percentage compared to the 6% incidence of thumbsucking reported by Levy in a similar group of self-demand feeders. Each case history contains a brief theoretical discussion by the author.—E. W. Gruen.

4876. Sontag, L. W. (Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, O.) **Physiological factors and personality in children.** *Child Develpm.*, 1947, 18, 185-189.—As part of a longitudinal study of children's growth and maturation the author has investigated the physiological *reaction to stress* and set up hypotheses as to the relation between organ dysfunction and emotional stress. Physical stress situations used were: (1) immersion of a limb into cold water for 1 minute; (2) tilting the subject backward at a 45° angle for 2½ minutes. Measurements on a wide variety of physiological variables were made before, during and after the "stress situation." Results for the tilt-top table situation showed marked sex differences, the girls being both more reactive to stress and also more ready to recover quickly from stress. The differences in stress response occurred mainly in palmar conductance, diastolic and systolic blood pressure.—E. W. Gruen.

4877. Taylor, Clara M., Lamb, Mina W., Robertson, Mary E., & MacLeod, Grace. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) **The energy expenditure for quiet play and cycling of boys seven to fourteen years of age.** *J. Nutrit.*, 1948, 35, 511-521.—70 determinations of energy expenditure for quiet play and 61 for cycling by 22 subjects, 7 to 14 years of age, show in terms of average calories per kilogram per hour (1) energy expenditure for cycling consistently double that for quiet play at all three age groups (7-8 yrs; 9-11 years; 12-14 yrs.); (2) that the energy expenditure decreases with increase of age both for quiet play and cycling. The determination of energy expenditure included basal metabolism.—F. C. Sumner.

4878. Taylor, Clara M., Pye, Orrea F., & Caldwell, Anne B. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) **The energy expenditure of 9- to 11-year old boys and girls: (1) standing drawing and (2) dressing and undressing.** *J. Nutrit.*, 1948, 36, 123-131.—The energy expenditure in terms of average calories per kilogram of weight per hour of 7 boys and 12 girls, 9 to 11 years of age, selected from a home for children and from a private school was found higher for boys (3.19) than for girls (2.62) in standing drawing; slightly higher for boys (4.29) than for girls (4.04) in dressing and undressing.—F. C. Sumner.

4879. Whitney, Lillian Jessie. **The relation between expressed interest in certain comic strips and significant traits of personality.** In *U. Arizona, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945 and 1946*, Tucson, 1947, 52. (*U. Ariz. Rec.*, 1947, 40 (1)).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1946.

[See also abstracts 4911, 4988, 4991, 5119.]

MATURITY & OLD AGE

4880. Alexander, Max. (Jewish Home for the Aged, Providence, R. I.) **The Old Age Home in the total community plan.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1948, 24, 431-433.—The author presents "from the standpoint of the small and intermediate cities" the view that the institution for the care of the aged should operate with a maximum of autonomy. Cooperation with concerned social agencies is helpful but in every case the institution should provide the community pattern for the care of the aged. The formation of a community wide coordinating council for consideration of the problems of the aged under the leadership of the institution is urged.—J. C. Franklin.

4881. Beckenstein, Esther. (Council on the Care of the Aged and Chronic Ill, Chicago, Ill.) **Central planning in the field of aged care.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1948, 24, 451-453.—A brief description of the evolvement and functions of the Council on the Care of the Aged and Chronic Sick in the over-all planning for the aged in the entire Jewish community of Chicago.—J. C. Franklin.

4882. Foulds, G. A. & Raven, J. C. (Crickton Royal, Dumfries, Eng.) **Normal changes in the mental abilities of adults as age advances.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 133-142.—The 1938 Progressive Matrices and the Mill Hill Vocabulary Scale were administered to 1047 Engineers and 920 male employees of an industrial firm—1 competitive and 1 non-competitive in situation. Rate of decline in the Matrices Test is uniform from age 25 on; the vocabulary scores show a constant rise to about age 30 with little decline to age 60. It is concluded that the average person's ability to form comparisons and reason by analogy increases rapidly during childhood, reaches its maximum at about age 14, remains constant to about age 25, and then declines constantly to age 60 and then more so to 80 at which age the average person can reason by analogy about as well as an 8-year old. The ability to recall information increases normally up to age 25 and remains constant for 25 or 30 years.—W. L. Wilkins.

4883. Grossman, Ben L. (Home for Aged Jews, Chicago, Ill.) **The institution for the aged in the total community plan.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1948, 24, 422-430.—"The institution for the aged is no longer a custodial institution. It is a therapeutic agency for both social and medical therapy . . . it must have a firm professional and social community plan." The central bureau or council for the care of the aged can best develop an inclusive community program. The role of the family agency is emphasized in determining the need for or suitability of institutionalization. Cooperation between hospitals and institutions for care of the aged both improves medical care and provides unusual opportunity for longitudinal studies of the diseases of the aged. Close collaboration with public agencies and assistance programs results in more efficient use of public funds by voluntary agencies in the care of the aged. The author feels that the recreational,

occupational, group membership, and status needs and desires (on an individual basis) can best be determined by drawing upon the resources of a group work agency operating within the institution. All agencies in the community must share in the responsibility for the care of the aged.—J. C. Franklin.

4884. Shock, N. W. (U. S. National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C.) **Metabolism in old age.** *Bull. N. Y. Acad. Med.*, 1948, 24, 166-178.—The literature on metabolism in old age is systematically reviewed under the following captions: (1) cellular metabolism; (2) oxygen consumption; (3) carbohydrate metabolism; (4) lipid metabolism; (5) protein metabolism; (6) electrolyte metabolism. On the average sodium, water, chloride and calcium show definite increase with age while potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, nitrogen and ash show decreases. Hydration rather than dehydration is found with age. Basal metabolism values, while showing wide individual differences, tend on the average to decrease. Some evidence points to a reduction in oxygen consumption with age. Strength and work capacity tend to decrease and from studies over a hundred year period the strength and work capacity of the aged have become less. There is a diminution in carbohydrate tolerance with age. Studies of the effects of aging on fat and lipid metabolism fail to give definite answer. In many of these connections and others there is need for further study. 57 references.—F. C. Sumner.

4885. Smith, Joan M. (Family Welfare Association of Montreal, Canada.) **Psychological understanding in casework with the aged.** *J. soc. Casewk.* 1948, 29, 188-193.—The basis of adequate casework service to the elderly client is an understanding of the psychological factors in the aging process. The fundamental principles of casework are applicable in work with the aged as with any other group.—V. M. Stark.

4886. Thompson, George G., & Witryol, Sam L. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) **Adult recall of unpleasant experiences during three periods of childhood.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 111-123.—This study "was conducted to investigate the types of unpleasant experiences that adult subjects recall most frequently from three periods of childhood: the first five years, 6-12 period, and 12-18-year period. Three groups of 50 adult subjects were asked to recall for 20 minutes unpleasant experiences from these periods of development. . . . From the first five years of life adult subjects recalled more unpleasant experiences of the 'pain-and-unpleasant-sensation' type. From the 6-12-year period adult subjects recalled more unpleasant experiences related to 'learning to live in a social world.' From the 12-18-year period the adult subjects recalled more unpleasant experiences generating 'feelings of inadequacy and insecurity.' The potentialities of this research procedure for investigating psychological conflicts throughout the life span are discussed. Also discussed are certain practical implications of

these findings for parents, teachers, and other counselors of youth."—R. B. Ammons.

[See also abstracts 4836, 4996.]

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

4887. Cantril, Hadley. (Princeton U., Princeton, N. J.) **The nature of social perception.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1948, 10, 142-153.—Perception is defined as "an implicit awareness of the probable consequences an action might have for us with respect to carrying out some purpose that might have value for us." A perception can be labelled "social" to the extent that "the functional activity giving rise to the stimulus has a potentiality of affecting our purposes and being affected by us." What are social perceptions for some are not social perceptions for others, since one's purposes are differentially determined by one's experiences. By the mutual disclosure of purposes we can increase the reliability of the prognosis of our perceptions in carrying out our purposes. Personal conflict results from contradictory prognoses made on the basis of different attitudes. The morality of an action "is to be judged in terms of the degree to which it includes and integrates the purposes and provides for the potential development of those purposes of all other people concerned in the action. . . ."—F. W. Finger.

4888. Frank, Lawrence K. (Caroline Zachry Inst. of Human Development, New York.) **Society as the patient; essays on culture and personality.** New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1948. xiv, 395 p. \$5.00.—30 essays published in professional journals over the last 25 years treat of a wide range of problems in such areas as economics, government, social psychology, psychiatry, psychosomatics, education, social philosophy, art, etc., under the general rubric of personality and culture. The unifying purpose of the essays is to apply contemporary developments in the human sciences to problems of individual and social adjustment, and to consider the nature of the social order in which human and physical scientific knowledge and technology can be used to serve individual and group human needs and values.—B. R. Fisher.

4889. Jaffe, A. J. (U. S. Bur. Census, Washington, D. C.) **Technological innovations and the changing socioeconomic structure.** *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1948, 67, 93-102.—The cumulative effects of a multitude of large and small technological innovations in producing social change are illustrated by tracing how new procedural and material inventions and techniques "affect and cause changes in the basic occupational structure of the nation, and how the plane of living has gradually been raised to the highest average level ever experienced in this world; the possible repercussions of these changes upon the class structure" in the U. S. are examined. Extensive pertinent statistical trend materials from a variety of sources are presented.—B. R. Fisher.

4890. Kirkpatrick, Clifford. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Reactions of educated Germans to de-**

feat. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1948, 54, 36-47.—Check-list responses were obtained from 91 educated Germans in the summer of 1945, disclosing values, resentments, and guilt feelings and seeking to reveal personality mechanisms, especially a redirection of aggression from Allies to Nazis resulting from the frustration of bombing experience. The replies indicated relatively little blame of Allies, awareness of hypocrisy in Germany, wishful projection, inclination to pleasant value choices, and condemnation of bombing. Bombing effects suggested a diversion of aggression from Allies to Nazis and declining morale. The responses showed great tension and confusion concerning responsibility for the Hitler regime and its atrocities. There were both humble and defensive reactions and an association between the frustration of personal bomb suffering and spontaneously expressed aggressive anti-Nazi feeling.—D. L. Glick.

4891. Lewin, Kurt. *Resolving social conflicts; selected papers on group dynamics*. New York: Harper, 1948. xviii, 230 p. \$3.50.—Under the editorship of Mrs. Lewin, 13 selected papers are here reprinted arranged under 3 major categories: problems of changing culture; conflicts in face to face groups; intergroup conflicts and group belongingness. The editor points out that the topic of the volume may be considered concerned with problems of the application of psychology in society. Grodon W. Allport evaluates these works of Lewin in a foreword. Among the papers included 10 have previously been listed (9: 3402, 10: 4575, 14: 3083, 3652, 16: 4107, 17: 3495, 18: 2179, 3514, 20: 1588, 21: 1946).—C. M. Louttit.

4892. Moreno, J. L. *The future of man's world. Psychodrama Monogr.*, 1947, No. 21. 21 p.—Social scientists should become active in the field of social problems rather than merely write about them. The author argues that the methods of psychodrama afford techniques for action research. From his theories he develops principles concerning man's control of himself and his physical environment, especially the robots created by himself.—R. E. Brown.

4893. Sherif, Muzafer. *An outline of social psychology*. New York: Harper, 1948. xv, 479 p. \$4.00.—Designed as a basic text for introductory social psychology courses, and simultaneously as a comprehensive systematization, this work is divided into 4 major parts: (1) Motivations; discussing motivations in relation to social psychology, biogenic needs, and the effects of deprivation; (2) groups and norms (values), the largest section containing 10 of the 17 chapters and discussing group situations and various aspects of individual membership in groups; (3) individuals and social change; (4) individual differences and social reactions. Gardner Murphy has written an editor's introduction summarizing the unifying ideas of the discussions.—B. R. Fisher.

4894. Vaughan, Wayland F. *Social psychology; the sciences and the art of living together*. New York: Odyssey Press, 1948. xviii, 956 p. \$5.00.—A comprehensive textbook, intended to meet an

increasing interest in relations of the individual to social situations, and the patterns of social behavior in industry, family, church and nation. It is aimed at psychological principles for better planning of individual action and human relations.—J. W. Hancock.

[See also abstracts 4679, 4806, 4839.]

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

4895. Edwards, Allen L., & Kilpatrick, Franklin P. (U. Washington, Seattle.) *Scale analysis and the measurement of social attitudes. Psychometrika*, 1948, 13, 99-114.—Methods of constructing attitude scales, namely, equal-appearing intervals (Thurstone), summated ratings (Likert), and scale analysis (Guttman), are discussed. The latter, the most significant and most recently developed, is discussed more fully including its merits and demerits. 18 references.—M. O. Wilson.

4896. Ericksen, Stanford C. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) *A skeptical note on the use of attitude scales toward war: III. In 1946. J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 27, 79-90.—The results of a fourth college student survey using the Thurstone-Peterson *Attitude Scale Toward War*, Form A, over the period 1940-1946. No significant differences appeared in gross attitude (that of moderate opposition to war) among the samples tested. Item analysis confirmed total score results. Further, scores were unrelated to sex, year in school, college major, personal loss from war, military experience, and disability from war. Sub-group item responses permitted no general interpretations. The author concludes on the basis of his studies and other cited findings that the attitude object of the *Scale* is an abstract stereotype which in the absence of specific issues reflects only omnibus and homogeneous attitudes. Because attitudes toward war are probably multiple rather than unitary, single continuum measurement with this *Scale* neither "gives a meaningful picture of contemporary war attitudes" nor reflects "distinct attitude changes during years of peace, growing war activity, actual combat, and the return to peace." 16 references.—J. C. Franklin.

4897. Gallup, George. (Amer. Inst. Public Opin., Princeton, N. J.) *A guide to public opinion polls*. (Rev. ed.) Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1948. xxiv, 117 p. \$2.50.—In revising this question-answer introduction to opinion polling, the author has dealt with a number of new questions that have arisen during the last 4 years, and has retained all questions from the previous edition that still seem pertinent, but with expanded answers and fresh illustrations. The new topics are area sampling, pin-point sampling, quintamensional question design, use of attitude scales by pollers, undesirability of securing respondents' names, and polling in foreign countries. (see also 18: 3547).—N. L. Gage.

4898. Kruse, Vinding. *The method of social sciences. Theoria*, 1947, 13, 85-135.—The pre-

valent view in the social sciences is that the rules of morals and justice cannot be scientifically proven. In denying this "ethical nihilism" the author claims that norms of conduct can be established by what he calls expedient or evaluating experiments. Thus rules of morals and justice can be securely anchored in scientific method.—K. F. Muenzinger.

[See also abstracts 4713, 4868.]

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

4899. Billig, Otto, (Duke U., Durham, N. C.), Gillin, John, & Davidson, William. Aspects of personality and culture in a Guatemalan community: ethnological and Rorschach approaches. Part I. *J. Personality*, 1947, 16, 153-187.—The population (7500) is composed of Mayan Indians and Ladinos. Both groups feel economically insecure, are concerned about the land as a factor in status, about health, about prestige, and about the future of their immortal souls. Since the Indians are closest to the land, they are more concerned about weather and other conditions affecting crops. Rorschach results reveal that the Ladinos (subject of this installment) are introvertive rather than extrovertive. Restrictive factors prevent free expression of emotion, constrict outlook, smother spontaneity. Unsocialized and accentuated drives result in resistance to change. The need for being constantly on guard results in shallow emotionality and empty inner life. Intellectual productivity is restricted. Imagination and self-criticism are lacking. But despite the fact the sources of conflict in their lives are abundant, the Rorschach records show no anxiety features. This is probably due to their refusal to face reality. Numerous footnote references.—M. O. Wilson.

4900. Brenner, Arthur B. Some psychoanalytic speculations on anti-Semitism. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 20-32.—The Jew seems unusually susceptible to over-determined hostility from non-Jews. After speculating about the possible meaning of the Jew to the non-Jew's unconscious, the author concludes "the distinctive characteristic of anti-Semitism is the extent to which 'Jew' can symbolize from time to time, not merely some single element in the unconscious, nor even a simple group of unconscious elements, but almost each and every positive and negative conflict-loaded element of the unconscious. Perhaps, then, 'the Jewish problem' does not lie in any single, specific area, but is co-extensive (at any rate in our western, Christian-influenced civilization) with the entire problem of the psychic health of mankind. If that be so, it does not promise any immediate or easy solution."—L. B. Heathers.

4901. Devereux, George. (Winter Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) Mohave Indian infanticide. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 126-139.—Modern attitudes towards and the mythology relevant to infanticide among the Mohave Indians are discussed analytically.—L. B. Heathers.

4902. Ford, Clellan. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Sexual behavior among primitive peoples.

In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 26-35.—Anthropological investigations have contributed to knowledge of sex behavior in primitive people. Such findings are summarized. The contribution of the Kinsey Report adds to our anthropological knowledge and indicates that the behavior has a biological basis, but the differences appear to be cultural.—C. M. Louttit.

4903. Kecskemeti, Paul, & Leites, Nathan. (536 East 85 St., New York, 28.) Some psychological hypotheses on Nazi Germany. II. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 27, 91-117.—The second section (see 22: 4371) of a clinical study of the Nazi and German character and personality. Under the headings of *Hardness and Softness, The Ascetic Syndrome, Destructiveness and Correctness, Frictions and Comradeship, Guilt and Selfrighteousness*, and with the selected and extensive use of German language source materials, the authors present a normative and essentially bipolarized analysis the burden of which supports the diagnosis of the German people and their culture as predominantly compulsive.—J. C. Franklin.

4904. Kroeber, A. L. *Anthropology: race, language, culture, psychology, prehistory*. (Rev. ed.) New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1948. xii, 856, xxxix p. \$7.50.—In this revision of a text originally published in 1923 there are major changes, especially the addition of 8 essentially new chapters which discuss culture in its several aspects. A 9th chapter in this area discusses cultural psychology. The remaining chapters consider the phylogeny of man, problems of race and language, the development of civilization, and the prehistory and ethnology of the old and new worlds.—C. M. Louttit.

4905. Lewis, Kepler. (Columbia U., New York.) The pastoral peoples of northwestern Kenya. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1948, 10, 245-251.—The Turkana tribe of Kenya is described. Prestige was formerly based on success in war and cattle raids and on the size of cattle herds owned. Since the British government terminated the raiding, no particular basis for prestige remains, yet the people are well adjusted and happy. The social organization, now simple, shows traces, in the decoration moiety, the age sets, and the age groups, of once having been complex. The cause of the simplification is not immediately apparent.—F. W. Finger.

4906. Loebloitz-Lennard, Henry. (552 W. 163d St., New York 32.) The Jew as symbol. II. Anti-Semitism and transference. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 253-260.—The arguments of anti-Semites seem to resemble childhood fears and anxieties, like reproductions of tensions experienced in the child-parent situation. "The problem does not lie 'in what the Jew is or does,' but in what he symbolically represents, or is thought to mean." (see 21: 2377).—M. P. Klinger.

4907. McDonagh, Edward C. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Status levels of American Jews. *Sociol. soc. Res.* 1948, 32, 944-953.—An

analysis was made of the social, educational, legal, and economic status of the American Jew. It was found that his status was variable, depending upon the particular status selected for analysis. His most favorable status position appears to be educational.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

4908. Murrill, Rupert I. (*Columbia U., New York.*) **Ponape: a Micronesian culture of the Caroline Islands.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1948, 10, 154-158.—This anthropological summary includes a description of the typical personality of the Ponapean and of the newly emerging system of prestige.—*F. W. Finger.*

4909. Róheim, Géza. (*1 W. 85th St., New York 24.*) **The song of the sirens.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1948, 22, 18-44.—It is assumed that European folklore of water spirits, fairies, and sirens, dancing and singing, have been evolved on the basis of dreams. All who believe the stories, however, have not had the dreams but accept the stories of tradition because of their unconscious content. 121 references.—*M. P. Klinger.*

4910. Tschopik, Harry. (*American Museum Natural History, New York.*) **On the concept of Creole culture in Peru.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1948, 10, 252-261.—Gillin's use of the term "creole" is criticized.—*F. W. Finger.*

4911. Zelig, Rose. (*Avondale Public Sch., Cincinnati 29, O.*) **Children's intergroup attitudes.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 101-110.—The Zelig's Intergroup Attitudes Test was administered to 692, 12-year-old children in a public school over a period of years. Changes in attitudes toward 39 races and nationalities are presented for years 1931 through 1946, with protocols from a limited number of follow-up interviews. It is concluded that children now "express greater sympathy and interest in all races and nationalities."—*R. B. Ammons.*

[See also abstract 4899.]

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4912. Bergler, Edmund. **War-marriages.** *Samiskä*, 1947, 1, 142-148.—Proponents and opponents of war marriages are said to show aggression toward the girl who marries a soldier, a desire to interfere in what is not their concern, and unconscious identification or jealousy. The author considers "war marriage" to be an artifact. The war only accentuates inner needs present since childhood. Whether in peace or war, one selects for marriage one's unconscious type; marriages contracted in wartime are no better nor worse than others. Six illustrative cases are cited.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

4913. Brunner, Edmund deS. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) **Education and marriage.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1948, 49, 520-530.—Two questions, referring especially to native white women from 18 to 64 years of age are answered, and the findings explained: Are more college women marrying nowadays? In what education groups are divorce, sepa-

ration and widowhood most evident? Material was obtained from the Census publication, *Educational Attainment by Economic Characteristics and Mental Status*, supplemented by additional data comparing 1947 and 1940, based on a limited sampling study that was issued in 1948. In terms of the female population 25 years of age and over, the more education the less likelihood of marriage. To settle marital difficulties, the better educated women seek divorce rather than separation. With the exception of the college group, there are more widows among the less educated. Lower percentages of Negro women, than of white, with one or more years of college, are married, and of those with education beyond high school, fewer were separated or divorced.—*G. E. Bird.*

4914. Carlé, Charles. (*420 W. 119 St., New York 27.*) **Medicine man's mission; from primitive clans to United Nations.** New York: Psycho-Sociological Press, 1948, 128 p.—The keystone of group life is the establishment and maintenance of the magic of a "political truth." Community life depends necessarily on magical rather than rational behavior. Recognition of the seat of power and the determination of the conditions of life by social forces beyond his control is unacceptable to man; hence delusions of self-determination are adopted by the ruled, and delusions of self-sacrifice, benevolence, and expertness are developed by rulers. Magical thinking is defined as "the reduction of abstract thinking to such a concrete level that the boundary between reality and fiction no longer exists." A variety of topics is handled in 3 sections titled *The principal magical delusions*, *Magic of modern medicine man*, and *Conclusions*, the last containing *The faith of the social scientist*, *The 'mythos of the American Century'*, and *Will there always be a medicine man?* The author's answer to this question is a definite "Yes." The problem is to adopt magic best suited to the needs of the group which require medicine men (leaders) who are not victimized by the delusions of their own magic faith.—*J. C. Franklin.*

4915. Chisholm, G. Brock. **The individual's responsibility for world peace.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 73-80.—The conditions of survival have changed drastically in the past several years. Biological warfare has made obsolete all the weapons we have used and thought of in the past. Man must learn to live at peace with man if he is to live at all. The Constitution of the World Health Organization indicates that nations recognize some of the necessities for which the world must soon have answers. The functions of the Interim Commission, of which the author is Executive Secretary, are outlined. A great responsibility that all of us must meet is to bring up children capable of facing honestly realities that have frightened us so much we have pretended they did not exist.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4916. Currie, Carleton Hammond. **The association of marital adjustment with marital education, religious activities and other factors.** In *Ohio State*

University, *Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1946-47. Columbus, 1947, No. 53, 23-30.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1946.

4917. Ginzberg, Eli. (Columbia U., New York.) *Sex and class behavior*. In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 131-145.—The author points out that Malthus in his *Essay on Population* implied a difference in pattern of sex behavior between economic classes. Empirical evidence on this point is for the first time available in the Kinsey Report.—C. M. Louttit.

4918. Kuether, Frederick C. *Sex is God-given*. In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 36-46.—The Christian religions have considered sex behavior as within their ethical or value systems. A constructive religious view must take account of the factors of human existence and should not try to make small adults out of children. Clergymen with clinical experience have recognized that sex behavior and the religious tenets do not coincide. The biological and social aspects of sex must be considered by religious people.—C. M. Louttit.

4919. Llewellyn, Karl N. (Columbia U., New York.) *The limits of sexual law*. In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 113-130.—The inconsistencies between the law in respect to sex behavior and the findings of the Kinsey Report are discussed. It is suggested that certain revisions of the law are desirable, and such changes should be realistic in their effort to protect society rather than to maintain the existing social code.—C. M. Louttit.

4920. MacIver, Robert M. (Columbia U., New York.) *Sex and social attitudes*. In Geddes, D. P., & Curie, E., *About the Kinsey Report*. (22: 4810), 85-95.—The public code concerned with sex behavior has "no relation whatever to the private code." One of the most serious problems in our society is that of family instability. In great measure such instability is due to the lack of adequate sexual adjustment which in the last analysis is based on ignorance. The Kinsey Report removing some of the misconceptions "will prepare the way for a happier and more enlightened program of public education."—C. M. Louttit.

4921. Schnier, Jacques. (U. California, Berkeley.) *The cornerstone ceremony*. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 357-369.—The cornerstone ceremony is explained in terms of the unconscious. The author concludes that the cornerstone ceremony is symbolism for the elimination of the father just as the new building is symbolic of the mother. Anthropological material is used in developing this theory. 33 references.—L. B. Heathers.

4922. Schweitzer, Albert. *The psychiatric study of Jesus; exposition and criticism*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1948. 81 p. \$2.00.—This is the first English translation of a 1913 German edition by the missionary doctor and theologian. He carefully examines the charges of contemporary psychiatrists that

Jesus was paranoiac having ideas of reference, hallucinations, delusions of grandeur and persecution. These claims he finds for the most part based upon uncritical treatment of unhistorical literary sources. Clinical data are not only scarce but misinterpreted. A closer study of the sayings and doings of Jesus show them to be coherent with the ideas and expectations of the Jewish people of that day. He shared the eschatological views of his time that a new era was about to be inaugurated from heaven, in which he and his contemporaries would participate. In the context of his culture Jesus is better understood.—P. E. Johnson.

[See also abstracts 4960, 5130.]

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

4923. Benedict, Claire. (Chicago Ill.) *Musical Coll.* *Radio's redefinitions of voice sounds*. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 588.—Abstract.

4924. Black, John W. (Kenyon Coll., Gambier, O.) *Loudness of speaking: the effect of heard stimuli on spoken responses*. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 598.—Abstract.

4925. Black, Max. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) *Linguistic method in philosophy*. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1948, 8, 635-650.—Many skeptic paradoxes can be resolved by a careful analysis of the meanings of the terms employed. Often the paradox results from a gradual shifting of the criteria of applicability of a term. Terms which have a perfectly good meaning within a certain region are applied in a "limiting sense" beyond that region. The continuity with the original meaning is severed, and the term becomes self-contradictory. Spanish summary.—F. Heider.

4926. Black, Max. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) *A translation of Frege's Ueber Sinn und Bedeutung (Sense and reference)*. *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1948, 57, 207-230.—According to the translator, the point of central interest in Frege's distinction between sense (*Sinn*) and designation or denotation or reference (*Bedeutung*). A list of the chief terms used by Frege in technical senses is included in the introductory note, with the English equivalents chosen. Frege's argument is: The regular connection between a sign, its sense, and its referent is of such a kind that a definite sense corresponds to the sign and a definite referent, in turn, to that, while a single sign only, does not belong to a given referent. The same sense has different expressions in different languages or even in the same language. The referent and sense of a sign are to be distinguished from the associated conception. If the truth value of a sentence is its referent, as demonstrated, all true sentences, and likewise all false sentences, have the same referent. The subordinate clause usually has for its sense only a part of a thought, and consequently no truth value as referent. Analysis of various types of subordinate clauses leads to the conclusion that disproof of the view that a truth

value is the referent of a sentence having a thought as its sense appears unlikely.—C. C. Cooper.

4927. Hartmann, George W. (Teachers College, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C., 27). The "Black Hole" of Calcutta: fact or fiction? *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 27, 17-35.—The "article undertakes to show that the usual account (of the Black Hole) is probably now best understood as a case study in the origin, transmission, and perpetuation of an attractive error." Internal and external documentary evidence is reviewed and a critical analysis of the conflicting claims assessed. Political considerations, in general those in the interests of British imperial rule and especially those related to the ambitions and careers of key British Indian officials, were served by deliberate circulation of a highly prejudicial version of the incident. The lively persistence of this "atrocity tale" is attributed to gamut and catalog of its appeals to credulousness.—J. C. Franklin.

4928. Licklider, J. C. R., & Miller, G. A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The intelligibility of interrupted speech. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 593.—Abstract.

4929. Marshall, S. L. A. Battle command in future war. VII. The multiples of information. *Infantry J.*, 1947, 61(5), 22-26.—Difficulties in communicating tactical information from one level of command to another are highlighted with illustrations of action blunders in France in 1944.—N. R. Bartlett.

4930. Morrow, Charles T. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Reaction of small enclosures on the human voice. Part II. Analysis of vowels. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 487-497.—An harmonic analysis of vowels spoken into various small enclosures is made. Some of the enclosures were completely enclosed (non-radiating) while others were partially enclosed (radiating). The analyses were compared with those predicted from a theory of vowels based on equivalent electrical networks. For the radiating enclosures, 3 formants appear instead of the 2 formants of the normal voice. This is in agreement with theory. The non-radiating enclosures tend to raise the frequency of the formants as predicted, but here the results are much more erratic. In general results agree with theory in a qualitative way, but quantitative predictions are poor. (see 22: 682).—W. R. Garner.

4931. Potter, Ralph K., & Peterson, Gordon E. The representation of vowels and their movements. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 528-535.—It is shown that the major resonances of voiced vowel sounds can be represented in a three-dimensional graph. The 3 dimensions represent the frequencies of the first 3 resonances. Resonant movements and transient vowels can be likewise represented. A designation of vowels in terms of a two- or three-dimensional graph is suggested. This method would be particularly adaptable to quantitative analysis.—W. R. Garner.

4932. Potter, Ralph K., & Peterson, Gordon E. The representation of vowels and their movements. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 593.—Abstract. (see 22: 4931).

4933. Rapoport, Anatol. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Dialectical materialism and general semantics. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1948, 5, 81-104.—Dialectical materialism and its derivative orientations are analyzed from a general semantic viewpoint. Professor Rapoport also makes "a paralleled analysis of the main assumptions and tenets of it and of general semantics." Both the dialectical materialist Engels and the "empirio-criticist" Mach have been of influence to the general semanticist of today. Engels classified all philosophic tendencies into materialist and idealist. Any ideology is an expression of class interest from the Marxist's point of view. The Marxists are reluctant to modify the tenets of dialectical materialism because they believe that it is a class weapon and the ideology of the future classless society, and as such it is the scientific synthesis. Dialectical materialists "... insisted on making unjustified generalizations, [and] failed to recognize what general semantics calls the self-reflexiveness of maps." Both general semanticists and dialectical materialists affirm the need of a more rational and scientific economic system and world order. This "... cannot be attained or maintained if science, 1848, remains canonized and immutable, to stand in the way of science, 1948.—"G. I. Corona.

4934. Rudmose, H. W. (Southern Methodist U., Dallas, Texas), Clark, K. C., Carlson, F. D., Eisenstein, J. C., & Walker, R. A. Voice measurements with an audio spectrometer. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1948, 20, 503-512.—"The distribution of average power in various speech sounds as a function of frequency has been measured with an integrating audio spectrometer. The instrument divides the electrical signal into 14 frequency bands and simultaneously records the integrated square of the amplitude in each band over a measured time interval, usually 30 seconds. From these data and the known over-all calibration of the spectrometer channels one can compute the spectral distribution of average acoustic power at the location of the input microphone. The operation of the instrument and the procedure of measurement are described. Speech spectra are given which are average results for a trained crew of seven men, speaking into a condenser microphone in an anechoic chamber."—W. R. Garner.

4935. Thorndike, E. L. (Columbia U., New York.) The psychology of punctuation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1948, 61, 222-228.—Punctuation can be considered a "convenient sample of so-called normative sciences and arts, declaring that certain acts are right or desirable, and describing certain wrongs of commission and omission." Under the heading "Punctuation and the psychology of Fashion" sample counts are made for authors from 1600 to the present. Characteristic changes in the use of punctuation marks by writers in the various

periods are described. The topic "Punctuation and Personality" includes the punctuation use of recent and contemporary writers (Wharton, Wells, Bennett, Galsworthy, Thirkell, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Meredith, Hardy, Ibsen, Shaw . . .). The data are presented in table form together with an interpretation.—S. C. Ericksen.

4936. Wall, W. D. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) The newspaper reading interest of adolescents and adults. Part II. (see 22: 3913). *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 18, 87-104.—Part II which concludes this study of newspaper reading interests reports the interest scores for the various age, sex, and education sub-groups respecting the main features of the daily press. The results emphasize the importance of newspaper reading in the lives of adolescents and adults. It is evident that reading habits are developed in the early and middle teens, although the attitudes formed toward the press in this period are hardly serious or critical. The influence of environmental factors in the determination of reading habits is recognized, but there is no question as to the possibility of their improvement under specific educational direction.—R. C. Strassburger.

4937. Warner, W. Lloyd, & Henry, William E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The radio day time serial: a symbolic analysis. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1948, 37, 3-71.—The radio program *Big Sister* was chosen for experimental purposes to determine the effects of this and similar daytime serials on the behavior of women listeners. Both directed and non-directed interviews, and various projective techniques, including the T.A.T. in modified form, were administered to 62 housewives who listened regularly to daytime radio serials. The following are some of the numerous conclusions drawn by the investigators: women listeners readily identify themselves with various characters in *Big Sister*, the basic theme of this program expresses the "spartan restrictive virtues of American middle-class morality," the program dramatizes the significance of the wife's importance in family affairs, the role of the housewife is made attractive in comparison with that of the career woman. "Essentially the *Big Sister* drama is a contemporary minor morality play which expresses, as did the morality plays of ancient times, the feelings and beliefs of its audience by use of idealized symbols of good and evil and of things feared and hoped for (the characters and their actions)." 27-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

[See also abstracts 4794, 4872, 5098, 5185.]

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

4938. Eisenbud, Jule. (145 W. 58th St., New York.) Analysis of a presumptively telepathic dream. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1948, 22, 103-135.—The day after the author replied to Dr. Ellis' criticism on one of his papers on telepathy, a patient presented a dream involving the analyst which furnished much

convincing material that helped to explain points in which he felt inadequate in his reply. The dream was thus revealed, according to the author, to be the interrelated latent thoughts of both the patient and the analyst.—M. P. Klinger.

4939. Lemkau, Paul V. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) What can the public health nurse do in mental hygiene? *Publ. Hlth Nurse*, 1948, 40, 299-303.—In public health, ideas alone are no good. To be effective, health ideas must be reduced to practical application, be brought to the level of the general understanding, become a practical *technic*. The public health nurse who comes into actual personal contact with the individuals served, is the ultimate effector of the health department. The special effector functions of the public health nurse are: (1) to maintain the *humanness* of the health department; (2) to offer service to the entire population which the department serves; (3) to impart knowledge, to educate through reducing mental hygiene ideas to practice; (4) to do research in order to be able to furnish information; (5) to use her experience as a nurse to become herself a poised, helpful human being, secure in her position, as a person to whom people can talk and who can be a skilled friend to people.—F. C. Sumner.

4940. Wittenberg, Rudolph M. So you want to help people; a mental hygiene primer for group leaders. New York: Association Press, 1947, xv, 174 p. \$3.00.—Written for group leaders of youth by one who knows both psychology and group work, this book applies mental hygiene principles to group leaders and group members toward the ultimate goal of improving the country's mental health. Analysis of the role of the leader's unconscious reasons for leading in terms of his relationship to the group and its members is the book's predominant concern; with an evaluation of related skills, program and record-keeping. A critique of settlement house activities and functions as settings for leaders and groups is presented as well as a chapter on camp counselor functions and approaches to handling specific and various types of problems, such as fears, regressions, homesickness, eating difficulties, cliques. Another is devoted to the strategic opportunity of Sunday school teachers in directing personality development. The common goal of all groups is a democratic society and this is discussed with emphasis on understanding and curing prejudice.—R. W. Beebe.

[See also abstracts 4679, 4998.]

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

4941. Bice, Harry V. Psychological examination of the cerebral palsied. *J. except. Child.*, 1948, 14, 163-168; 192.—Because of the cerebral palsied physical disability, speech, and motor handicaps it is difficult to give a psychological examination. In many cases the personality is affected by parental over-protection or rejection causing additional complications. Best results (as found in New Jersey)

are obtained when testing at home. Whenever physical conditions permit it the standard practices are kept. In evaluating cerebral palsy's test performances we cannot accept a "numerical and mechanical" interpretation. Bibliography.—G. I. Corona.

4942. Clark, Violet Erskine. *Fingerpainting as a means of appraising personality*. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, 1947, No. 53, 17-22.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1946.

4943. Cofer, Charles N. (U. Maryland, College Park), & Biegel, Mark, M. *A study of the Kent and Buck screen tests of mental ability in relation to Otis and Stanford Achievement Test scores*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 187-189.—100 first offenders admitted to a federal correctional institution for boys were given the Kent Oral Emergency Test, the Buck Time Appreciation Test, the Otis Group Intelligence Scale, Advanced Examination, and the Stanford Achievement Test. The screen tests were highly related to each other and to the Otis. Of the 2 screen tests, the Kent test (Scale D) seemed less related to educational achievement than the Buck. 15 references.—S. G. Dulsky.

4944. Crown, Sidney. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) *A controlled association test as a measure of neuroticism*. *J. Personality*, 1947, 16, 198-208.—The Malamud Word Connection Test was given to 200 neurotics and 200 controls. On the basis of item analysis, the best 100 items and the best 50 items were chosen. This analysis tended to raise the validity of the test. The 50-item test seemed to be as reliable as the 100-item test, the reliability and validity being sufficiently high for use in a neurotic battery. 15 references.—M. O. Wilson.

4945. Epstein, Hans L., & Schwartz, Arthur. (Inwood Y. M. & W. H. A., New York.) *Psychodiagnostic testing in group work*. (Rorschach and painting analysis technique). *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1947, 11, 23-41.—In a children's summer day camp 4 means of personality appraisal—Rorschach, Painting Analysis Technique, Rogers' Test of Personality Adjustment, and an adaptation of Carter's "Individual Behavior in Groups" questionnaire—were used to provide group workers with a deeper and more complete understanding of the campers. The 4 devices were found to be mutually complementary and to be useful in grouping, programming and guidance. The supplementary nature of the techniques is illustrated by a discussion of 2 cases. 4 paintings are reproduced and the formal elements utilized in structural interpretation of the P.A.T. are listed and defined. 10 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

4946. Hunt, William A., French, Elizabeth G., Klebanoff, Seymour G., Mensh, Ivan N., & Williams, Meyer. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) *The clinical possibilities of an abbreviated individual intelligence test*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 171-173.—The present paper presents an experimental

investigation of the clinical diagnostic potentialities of the CVS scale (see 22: 3032). This scale consists of Comprehension and Similarities from the Wechsler-Bellevue scale and a 15-word Vocabulary list proposed by Thorndike. Experimental evidence shows that CVS exhibits some sensitivity to "deterioration" through a measure of interest scatter based on the discrepancy between vocabulary performance and that on comprehension and similarities. The test also performs satisfactorily as a screen test for mental deficiency.—S. G. Dulsky.

4947. Kohn, Nathan, Jr. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) *Kuder Preference Record Masculinity-Femininity Scale*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 27, 127-128.—Each of the 9 Kuder categories is correlated with scores obtained on both Strong and Kuder masculinity-femininity scales for 120 veteran college students. Random and professional group means and standard deviations are also given.—J. C. Franklin.

4948. Koyl, Jean. *Value of casework interviews preceding psychiatric treatment of adults*. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1948, 18 (3), 203-222.—A letter was sent to 52 patients referred to a psychiatric outpatient clinic by other clinics in the hospital, asking them to come in for a prior interview with a social worker. 30 responded and a slightly greater proportion of these kept subsequent psychiatric appointments than among a control group who did not have social work interviews. Interviews were informal and aimed at explaining the clinic, reassuring the patient, and gathering pertinent case history information. Patients tended to welcome the information and reassurance. Psychiatrists felt the interviews saved time for them.—M. R. Jones.

4949. McKenzie, John G. (Paton Coll., Nottingham, Eng.) *Nervous disorders and character; a study in pastoral psychology and psychotherapy*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1947. 126 p. \$1.50.—This is a series of lectures delivered at Manchester College, Oxford. Chap. I is concerned with the definition of a neurosis: a neurosis is a character disorder caused by an inability to handle frustrations; such conditions may be prevented or cured by the development of a religious character. Chap. II differentiates pastoral psychology from psychotherapy. Pastoral psychology is primarily concerned with the integration of the self; it begins where psychotherapy ends since it helps the individual to formulate a philosophy of life and to make moral decisions after he is aware of his conflicts. Chap. III discusses some of the common defense mechanisms. The infantile conscience is differentiated from the adult conscience. Chap. IV is concerned with the nature, origin and resolution of conflicts. Religion alone can give the moral security most neurotics need.—L. B. Heathers.

4950. Marcus, Grace F. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Family casework in 1948*. *J. soc. Casewk*, 1948, 29, 261-270.—The picture of casework presented is distinguished by 2 approaches, namely the diagnostic and the functional. Discussion consists of

(1) the nature of these divergences; (2) the problem of applying psychiatric understanding; (3) the changing use of diagnosis; (4) questions with regard to the diagnostic approach; and (5) psychological assumption, tests, and controls in the functional approach.—V. M. Stark.

4951. Pascal, Gerald R., & Suttell, Barbara. (Butler Hosp., Providence, R. I.) **Testing the claims of a graphologist.** *J. Personality*, 1947, 16, 192-197.—10 psychotic patients served as experimental subjects and 10 normal subjects matching the psychotics in several respects served as controls. The judges included 1 graphologist and 25 unsophisticated individuals. It is observed that the graphologist's ratings were no better than chance. 7 references.—M. O. Wilson.

4952. Patterson, C. H. (Veterans Administration, Minneapolis, Minn.) **A further study of two short forms of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 147-152.—2 short forms of the W-B Scale proposed in a previous study (see 21: 1313) of hospital subjects were checked in a sample of 100 more or less normal males. The 4-test form (Vocabulary, Comprehension, Block Design and Picture Completion) appeared to be better at the lower levels (particularly under 100 IQ). The 3-test form (Vocabulary, Comprehension and Digit Symbol) gave more accurate estimates at the higher level (over 120 IQ). Since both forms include Vocabulary and Comprehension, it would be possible after administering these 2 tests to estimate the level of intelligence and to be guided by this in determining whether to administer the 4-test or the 3-test combination.—S. G. Dulskey.

4953. Patterson, R. Melcher. (Wayne County Training Sch., Northville, Mich.) **Analysis of practice effect on readministration of the Grace Arthur Scale in relation to academic achievement of mentally deficient children.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 337-341.—Indications from this study are that there is little in a first administration of the Grace Arthur Performance Scale to supplement data from the Binet regarding a child's probable success in the academic learning situation. Readministrations of the Grace Arthur Scale at yearly intervals suggest that children who are destined to be successful learners may profit more than the average from practice on the Scale as a whole and particularly on the Healy Pictorial Completion I, upon which a statistically significant difference between the two groups in amount of gain from practice was found. Children who are destined to be poor learners seem likely to profit less than average from practice on the Scale as a whole and particularly on the Healy. In short, in this investigation there appeared to be a differential pattern of gains and losses which tended to distinguish children destined to be successful in academic learning from those who were not.—V. M. Staudt.

4954. Raven, J. C. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Eng.) **A method for determining the typicality of personality descriptions.** (Applied to assessing the

noticed after-effects of prefrontal leucotomy.) *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 114-117.—Codifying and synthesizing information from letters describing personality characteristics of recovered patients are described to illustrate typical qualities noticed by observers in general, particular qualities any observer tends to notice in other people, and thence the degree to which any description can be regarded as portraying the character of the person observed or that of the person making the observation.—W. L. Wilkins.

4955. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Chicago, Ill.), Kell, Bill L., & McNeil, Helen. **The role of self-understanding in the prediction of behavior.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 174-186.—From records of 151 cases selected from the Bureau of Juvenile Research files, ratings were made on a 7 point scale of the following 8 factors: heredity, physical condition, mental status, family environment, cultural background, social experience, educational experience, and self-insight. Ratings were made also of the individual's later adjustment. Findings show that all factors are positively correlated with adjustment but that the most important factor is self-insight. Social experience ranked second in importance. The individual's acceptance of himself and of reality (self-insight factor) is the most important determiner of his future behavior. Therefore, the most efficacious treatment of delinquent adolescents is psychotherapy, either individual or group.—S. G. Dulskey.

4956. Rohde, Amanda R. (Natl. Hosp. for Speech Disorders, New York.) **A note regarding the use of the Sentence Completions Test in military installations since the beginning of World War II.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 190-193.—Since there is considerable confusion regarding the origin of a number of adaptations of the Sentence Completions test prepared by Rohde and Hildreth in 1940 a review of the adaptations which have appeared is presented.—S. G. Dulskey.

4957. Rubenstein, H. S. **Use of hypnosis in neuro-psychiatric practice.** *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1948, 9, 167-173.—"In neuro-psychiatric practice the physician is frequently confronted with diagnostic problems which are extremely challenging. Not always does motor or sensory paralysis conform exactly with areas delimited by 'known' anatomical structure." A series of cases selected to illustrate the application of hypnosis in the diagnosis and treatment of such problems is presented. It is concluded that hypnosis offers a most useful technique in the diagnosis of such cases. It also helps markedly in clearing up the symptom-complex, and at times to elicit valuable psychogenic material. "It fails, however, to strike at the basic personality structure of the individual so that unless deeper analytical psychotherapy is subsequently used the patient fails to gain that added insight which is the essential requisite for genuine recovery."—C. E. Henry.

4958. Sloman, Sophie Schroeder. (Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.) **The out-patient child guidance clinic.** *Nerv. Child*, 1948, 7, 195-199.—This paper briefly describes the diagnostic

examination procedure at the clinic of the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago.—G. S. Speer.

4959. Stein, Morris I. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The Thematic Apperception Test; an introductory manual for its clinical use with adult males.* Cambridge, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1948. viii, 91 p. \$2.50.—A clinical method of analyzing TAT stories is presented. The author first takes up the pictures and the common or usual plots they evoke. Sections on the techniques of analysis and interpretation follow a discussion of administration. The object of analysis is diagnosis of personality which means the determination of "the crucial factors of the personality and how they are interrelated in the total personality picture." The Murray system of need-pressure analysis is emphasized and elaborated in the method of analysis. Examples of interpretations are sprinkled throughout the book and the author includes a detailed analysis and interpretation of a complete TAT protocol.—J. B. Rotter.

4960. Wallace, Karl M. *Construction and validation of marital adjustment and prediction scales.* In *University of Southern California, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1947.* Los Angeles, Calif., 1947, 127-129.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1947.

[See also abstracts 4708, 4879, 4885, 5103, 5159.]

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

4961. Cassel, Robert H. (Training School, Vineland, N. J.) *Borderline diagnosis and organic impairment.* *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1948, 45, 69-77.—A case is presented illustrating evaluative analysis of psychometric results. 15 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4962. Elksch, Paula. *Diagnostic and therapeutic value of projective techniques. (A case of a child tiqueur.) Part II. Diagnostic tools. (A phenomenological study.)* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 215-239.—The projective activities of a child tiqueur were therapeutic in that they served to give direction to and to facilitate the discharge of certain impulses in him. (see 22: 407) This paper considers his projections in terms of their diagnostic utility. Attention is focused on the meaning of his phonetic productions and the expressive movements involved in his drawing and modelling. Examination of 42 neologisms enabled the isolation of 6 groups of references, each in some way linguistically connoting his distress or the area of his disturbances. Analysis of the formal structure of his free drawings also pointed, though less specifically to his lack of emotional adjustment. Definitions of the author's criteria for picture analysis are given, and 1 drawing is reproduced and rated on each of the criteria. 11 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

4963. Fantel, Ernest, & Shneidman, Edwin S. (V. A. Neuropsychiat. Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) *Psychodrama and the Make A Picture Story (MAPS) test.* *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1947, 11, 42-67.—A procedure is described whereby a projective per-

sonality test, the MAPS test (see 22: 1945), may be combined with psychodrama to refine the diagnostic contribution of the test and to enhance the therapeutic value of the psychodrama. The procedure is illustrated with 5 cases of veterans hospitalized for neuropsychiatric disorders. Several MAPS protocols are reproduced. "The use of a psychological testing device in this setting presents two interesting theoretical points: it illustrates that certain psychological tests and certain therapeutic techniques may be employed concomitantly and to their mutual enhancement; and it may be another step toward understanding the therapeutic elements implicit in diagnostic projective personality testing." 8 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

4964. Fodor, Nandor. *Evocation of the undreamed.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 74-80.—In dream interpretation one should remain sensitive to those persons or symbols suggested by or associated with the dream content but left out of the dream itself. The portion omitted in the manifest content of the dream may form the essential part of the dream.—L. B. Heathers.

4965. Kadis, Asya L., & Lazarsfeld, Sofie. *The respective roles of "earliest recollections" and "images."* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 250-255.—From the Adlerian viewpoint early recollections cannot be dismissed as screen memories, but must be considered from the viewpoint of the purpose of the retention of this particular experience rather than another. Evaluation of early memories may be enhanced by securing also *images* of parents or others who have played a part in the patient's early life. When the image and the earliest recollection are at variance, this is an invaluable aid in unveiling disguised oldest recollections and in understanding the development of the patient's neurotic trends. "Direct requests for images may shorten the time it takes to achieve an understanding of the basic problem." This procedure is illustrated by 3 brief case reports.—E. M. L. Burchard.

4966. Wiener, Daniel N. (Veterans Administration, Minneapolis, Minn.) *Subtle and obvious keys for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 164-170.—New scales are needed for personality tests to indicate test-taking attitudes which might place the counselee in an overly favorable or unfavorable light. Items in a personality test may be considered to lie on a continuum from obviousness (O) to subtlety (S). S and O keys were developed for five scales of the MMPI; D, Hy, Pd, Pa, and Ma. The O items differentiate best between abnormal and relatively normal groups; the S items probably work best in measuring the personality characteristics of normal individuals. It is probable that the use of S and O keys in counseling a relatively normal population will increase appreciably the usefulness of the MMPI in predicting vocational and educational success as well as in distinguishing test-taking attitudes of importance in the therapeutic process.—S. G. Dulsky.

TREATMENT METHODS

4967. Austin, Lucille N. (*New York (N. Y.) School Social Work.*) Trends in differential treatment in social casework. *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1948, 29, 203-211.—The future of casework therapy lies in the further development of the techniques and training which arose out of the therapeutic intent which has characterized this profession. The author discusses and illustrates the following methods of psychotherapy: (1) supportive therapy; (2) intermediary or experiential therapy; (3) insight therapy.—V. M. Stark.
4968. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) Diagnosis and prognosis in psychotherapy—versus predictions, "guesses" and "hunches." *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 771-784.—The usefulness of guesses and hunches is described as they apply in psychotherapy. It is pointed out, however, that necessary precaution needs to be made where guesses or hunches are used. One needs to guard against the extremes of taking one's hunches too seriously, and the complete rejection of any intuitive notion. Guesses and hunches in psychotherapy are unavoidable although we must recognize that the majority of hunches are worthless. The author gives several examples of how hunches have aided in the diagnosis of difficult cases but cautions individuals against making generalizations where only vague possibilities exist.—G. A. Muench.
4969. Blackman, Nathan. (440 N. Taylor, St. Louis 8, Mo.) Psychotherapy in a Veterans Administration mental hygiene clinic. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1948, 22, 89-102.—6 case histories typical of cases treated in the Veterans Administration are given, as well as a statistical presentation of 100 consecutive cases. Individual sessions, group therapy, and other facilities of the hospital, as well as adequate community resources were employed in helping the veteran to understand and to look at himself as he really is. The psychotherapeutic approach in the clinic has served or provided a means for the veteran to resynthesize and desensitize his daily problems.—M. P. Klinger.
4970. Brenman, Margaret (*Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kans.*), & Knight, Robert P. A note on the indications for the use of hypnosis in psychotherapy: an illustrative case report. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 49-56.—Hypnosis "cannot be regarded as a separate type of therapy which has highly specific uses and limitations but . . . its usefulness will depend entirely on its relevance to the problem at hand and . . . it must always be considered in its psychotherapeutic context." The case report describes a border-line psychotic patient whose central conflict lay in her struggle to maintain compulsive defenses against an intense wish to be dependent. At the outset of therapy, when the patient was overwhelmed with acute anxiety, hypnosis helped to provide the necessary sense of protection and security. Later, its continued use would only have deterred the rebuilding of the patient's defenses.—W. A. Varvel.
4971. Draper, Paul A. Psychiatric group therapy. *Rocky Mtn med. J.*, 1948, 45, 212-214.—Following a brief historical sketch of group psychotherapy at first devised as a time-saver but subsequently found to have intrinsic value, the author describes group psychotherapy as practiced at the Colorado Springs Psychopathic Hospital since Jan 2, 1947. The author evaluates group psychotherapy based upon a detailed study of 12 patients under his private care among 100 who attended group therapy sessions and concludes that there is a benefit to the psychotherapist in organizing his material and working more intensely with larger numbers of patients. Patients for group therapy should be carefully chosen; lectures should be in non-technical language and in logical sequence and aided with blackboard and other visual education devices.—F. C. Sumner.
4972. Dub, Leonard M. (900 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.). Psychotherapy for psychotherapists. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1947, 21, 25-30.—In the very nature of the work of the psychotherapist it is essential that he further as much as possible his own self-understanding and degree of maturity. Since the difficulties of patients are in the realm of personal relations, the psychotherapist as participant-observer in the therapeutic session must achieve respect for the patient, possible only if he achieves self-respect, and does not use the relationship for personal gains. Furthermore, the person of the therapist must not constitute a threat to complete freedom of expression by the patient. The therapist, by virtue of his own therapy, must be able to understand the patient's experiences and explain them to him. The therapist should be able to perceive latent or hidden attitudes of the patient, and he should also be aware of his own attitudes which he demonstrates toward the patient. "In conclusion, it has been demonstrated that to function most effectively, the psychotherapist must have a higher level of maturity than the patient so that he may be more objective than the patient.—W. E. Artus.
4973. Fodor, Nandor. (*Park Central Hotel, 870 Seventh Ave., New York.*) Telepathy in analysis; a discussion of five dreams. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 171-189.—4 paired dreams and a single 5th dream are presented and interpreted as telepathic. The view is expressed that telepathy is a mechanism operating wholly or predominantly on the unconscious level. The question is raised as to whether unrecognized telepathy does not play an important part in analytic transference. 22 references.—M. P. Klinger.
4974. Gill, Merton M. Spontaneous regression on the induction of hypnosis. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 41-48.—Regression here refers to the "spontaneous or induced re-living in the present tense of a specific previous episode in the life of an individual." A case of spontaneous regression under hypnosis in a man suffering from moderate decompensation of a severely obsessional character is described. The author contends that regression occurs because the ego is too weak to prevent the return of

traumatic material. If ego functioning is weakened (drugs, hypnosis), both the defensive and the synthetic functions of the ego will weaken together. Regression is most likely to appear in the combat neurosis in which there has been complete amnesia. It is more likely to appear the more intense the emotional and motor discharge in the return of the traumatic episode. Spontaneous regression on the induction of hypnosis reveals changes in ego function in extreme form—vivid visual imagery and strong affective and motor discharge, changes in self awareness in relation to orientation in time, and maximal withdrawal from contact with current reality.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4975. Hoch, Erna M. (*Barnwood House, Gloucester, Eng.*) **Die präfrontale Leukotomie; eine zusammenfassende Darstellung unter Berücksichtigung englischer und amerikanischer Literatur.** (Prefrontal leucotomy; a survey of English and American literature.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1947, 60, 177-199.—The English and American literature on various aspects of prefrontal leucotomy is reviewed under the following headings: description of the first developments of psychosurgery; the theoretical bases of the operation; the original Moniz operation technique and its subsequent modifications by other neurosurgeons; the advantages and disadvantages of the operation; pre- and post-operative psychological testing of lobotomy patients; types of mental maladies in which the operation is indicated: involution-melancholia, schizophrenia, and compulsion-neuroses; problems to be solved.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4976. Kline, Nathan S. (*V. A. Hosp., Lyons, N. J.*) **Psychodrama for mental hospitals.** *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 817-825.—This article is the first of 2 to be presented concerning utilization of psychodrama in mental hospitals. 2 illustrations of the technique are described and the results of the utilization of the technique discussed. The purpose of the psychodrama is to raise selected problems which the patient may have to face after discharge and to help him find a possible solution to these problems. The primary limitation of the technique is that the patients must be going back to a community where they will actually attempt an adjustment rather than to be discharged into the permanent custodial care of someone else.—*G. A. Muench.*

4977. Krakesová-Dosková, Marie. (*Charles U., Prague.*) **Psychopedagogical approach to social casework in Prague.** *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1948, 29, 233-236.—The recognition of two basic life patterns which result in "oppressed" and "undisciplined" behavior was the foundation of social therapy in Prague. Among the developmental factors in the structure, it is pointed out that temperament and intelligence are the important constitutional elements. The significance of this is the important bearing it has on the choice of treatment methods. The main differences in methods lie in the emphasis on: (1) confidence, interviews, and slow, patient procedure for the oppressed client; and (2) authori-

tative, educational action for the undisciplined client.—*V. M. Stark.*

4978. Kraus, Paul. **Zur Krampfbehandlung der Verstimmungszustände und psychogenen Reaktionen.** (Convulsive treatment of depressive states and psychogenous reactions.) *Nervenarzt*, 1947, 18, 127-134.—The results of convulsive treatment of depressive states and psychogenous reactions in the author's private clinic, when cases of physical malady are eliminated, reduce to the following: Apart from prognostically favorable involution melancholia, the influenceableness of depressive states by convulsive therapy appears to decrease somewhat with age. Depressions of older men, no matter of what type, are favorably influenced only in relatively small percent. Convulsively treated psychogenous reactions and psychopathic depressions have the more favorable prognosis in proportion as the disturbances bear endogenous features. The influenceableness of compulsive neurotics is very slight; that of hystericals is good if the convulsive therapy is built into the total therapeutic treatment. The optimal frequency of convulsive treatments, and the length of time which depressions should be treated convulsively, are discussed.—*F. C. Sumner.*

4979. Lipkin, Stanley. (*Veterans Administration, Chicago, Ill.*) **The client evaluates nondirective psychotherapy.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 137-146.—37 clients, all of whom had been counseled nondirectively, were asked to write answers to the following questions: (1) What seemed to be the story before you came in? (2) What seemed to go on during your visits here? (3) How do things look to you now? A summarizing discussion by Carl Rogers points out that the major elements experienced by the counselees are: taking of responsibility for oneself in the counseling relationship; release of emotional tensions; exploration of emotionalized attitudes; a clearer understanding of self; a reorganization of attitudes toward the self; a choice of steps which will solve or partially solve the problem. These findings are consistent with the theory of nondirective therapy.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

4980. Mann, James, & Semrad, Elvin V. (*Boston State Hosp., Mass.*) **The use of group therapy in psychoses.** *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1948, 29, 176-181.—A total of 165 psychotic patients were treated in 12 groups for the purpose of instituting group therapy. The groups were handled in terms of the patients' need of warmth and sincerity, and helpfulness towards reconstruction of interpersonal relationships regardless of diagnosis. Problems of organization and techniques as well as observations are discussed. 15 references.—*V. M. Stark.*

4981. Neubauer, Peter B. (*Community Service Society, New York.*) **Developments in differential treatment in psychiatry.** *J. soc. Casewk.*, 1948, 29, 212-216.—Psychiatry is shown to have expanded its field of interest and to have developed an approach to conditions outside its traditional field. Treatment procedures which include: (1) electro-convul-

sive therapy; (2) psychosurgery; (3) psychotherapy; (4) narcosynthesis and hypnoanalysis; (5) group therapy are discussed and evaluated.—V. M. Stark.

4982. Poppen, James L. (*Lahey Clinic, Boston, Mass.*) Prefrontal lobotomy; technic and general impressions based on results in 470 patients subjected to this procedure. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1948, 17, 403-408.—Psychosurgical techniques in use since 1943 are described and results of studies based upon 470 cases (some of "long duration") reported. It is concluded that "good results" are more often related to the patient's "self-concern" than to his age or to the duration of the disease; that in descending order of effectiveness are the following disease entities: involuntional melancholia, agitated depressions, severe obsessive compulsive states, paranoid and catatonic schizophrenias, criminal psychopaths, kleptomaniacs, and sexual perversions. Mention is made of the needs for family cooperation and postoperative rehabilitation.—L. A. Pennington.

4983. Raimy, Victor C. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) Self reference in counseling interviews. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 153-163.—A quantitative analysis of changes in self-approval was made by examining the complete series of counseling interviews on 14 college student clients. Consistent differences were discovered between cases judged to have been counseled successfully and those resulting unsuccessfully. In the successful cases there was a marked shift from a preponderance of self-disapproval and ambivalence at the beginning of counseling to a strong emphasis on self-approval at the conclusion of the contact. This shift in self-evaluation was not found in unsuccessfully counseled clients. "The results are interpreted as being in accord with the hypothesis that successful counseling involves essentially a change in the client's Self-Concept."—S. G. Dulsky.

4984. Schneck, Jerome M. (*U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Missoula, Mont.*) The hypnotic treatment of a patient with amnesia. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 171-177.—"The treatment of a patient with amnesia has been discussed for the purpose of illustrating the hypnotic techniques employed and elucidating the dynamisms involved."—L. B. Heathers.

4985. Wedge, Bryant. (36-37 Young Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii.) Hypnotism as a practical therapeutic procedure. *Hawaii med. J.*, 1948, 7, 305-308.—3 cases are presented to demonstrate the definite usefulness of hypnotherapy in the treatment of conversion hysteria, certain psychosomatic disorders and the combat neuroses. Attention is called to harmful effects which may stem from indiscriminate use of hypnotism. On the whole, the author feels that hypnotherapy should be given a place along with the other psychotherapeutic techniques as a valid treatment procedure.—P. C. Sumner.

4986. Wolberg, Lewis R. (*New York Med. Coll.*) Medical hypnosis. Vol. I. The principles of hypnotherapy. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1948. xi,

449 p. \$5.50.—Following a historical review, the writer discusses the range of hypnotic phenomena as they occur in the induction phase and in the trance and post-hypnotic stages of hypnosis. Part I closes with a theoretical consideration of hypnosis. Part II presents detailed induction techniques and describes methods for effecting self hypnosis and group hypnosis. Part III, constituting about 70% of the total space, treats specific applications of hypnotherapy to various forms of neuroses, character disorders, alcoholism, psychosis and to other miscellaneous behavior conditions. A final chapter considers dangers, limitations and failures of hypnosis.—N. H. Pronko.

4987. Wolberg, Lewis R. Medical hypnosis. Vol. II The practice of hypnotherapy. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1948. vii, 513 p. \$6.50.—Each of the 3 main divisions is devoted to hypnosis in (1) symptom removal (2) psychobiologic therapy, and (3) psychoanalytic therapy. Actual case material through transcription of the series of treatment sessions is presented so that the reader may follow the details of the therapeutic process. The 3 complete cases illustrative of the 3 main types of therapy presented include an enuretic patient treated by means of symptom removal through prestige suggestion, a case of premature ejaculation treated by hypnosis involving psychobiologic therapy, and a patient with complaints of severe, persistent headaches treated by reeducation through hypnoanalysis. A final, brief chapter considers the future of hypnosis.—N. H. Pronko.

[See also abstracts 4735, 4841, 4954, 4963, 4988, 5044, 5060, 5070, 5080.]

CHILD GUIDANCE

4988. Becker, Mildred. (*Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.*) The effects of activity group therapy on sibling rivalry. *J. soc. Casework*, 1948, 29, 217-221.—A study of activity group therapy composed of 26 cases of children with sibling rivalry was made over a period of one year. The results indicated that 17 of these children successfully resolved most of their sibling rivalry difficulties. Several conclusions which emerged were that sibling rivalry is not a root problem and that the child's inability to solve this problem seemed to be motivated by a combination of extreme pathology at home and severe neurosis on the part of the child.—V. M. Stark.

4989. Clothier, Florence. (*New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, Mass.*) Institutional needs in the field of child welfare. *Nerv. Child*, 1948, 7, 154-177.—It is felt that, in general infants and small children who cannot be with their own families are cared for best in foster homes, and that adolescents are more apt to profit from group care. A number of institutional categories needed for the care of children are discussed at length.—G. S. Speer.

4990. Davidoff, Eugene. Institutional treatment of children. *Nerv. Child*, 1948, 7, 178-194.—7 types of institutions needed for the exclusive care of children's problems are described. These institutions are felt to be intermediate steps in treatment aimed at rehabilitation and prevention rather than prolonged care.—G. S. Speer.

4991. Dumpson, James R. (Welfare Council, New York.) Placement of adolescents in a foster care agency. *J. soc. Casewk*, 1948, 29, 170-176.—The basic idea that "experience has demonstrated that adolescents prefer group life" resulted in an experiment with 15 boys to determine the best type of small-group setting. The Boys' Residence was established and designed in terms of their needs. The program is a changing, dynamic one, sensitive to the new factors that come up from day to day.—V. M. Stark.

4992. Franklin, John F. (Wayne County Probate Court, Detroit 7, Mich.) Annual report of the director of the Clinic for Child Study for the year from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947. Detroit, Mich: Wayne County Probate Court, Juvenile Division, 1947. 54 p. (Mimeo.)—This first annual report of the present Director describes the work of the Court's Child Study Clinic and traces its history. Statistics and discussion of its 247 "full study" cases are presented. 44 references.—C. M. Louttit.

4993. Lederman, Sarah. (Jewish Child Care Assoc., New York.) The supervisor's responsibility in relation to Jewish factors in child placement. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1948, 24, 384-387.—Jewish observances and practices of parents, and of prospective foster children and parents have not received proper consideration in child care case work. The average case worker presumably has adequate case work training and skills but less often, since it is not specifically required, do workers have a working knowledge of Jewish customs and practices. In such cases the supervisor must, in view of the importance of these elements in a wise placement, sympathetically outline to the worker those unique Jewish factors requiring understanding and evaluation for placement most likely to bring about family integration. Several examples are included illustrating how this has been done.—J. C. Franklin.

4994. Ligon, Ernest M. A greater generation. New York: Macmillan, 1948. xii, 157 p. \$2.50.—For more than 10 years the author has directed the Union College Character Research Project in co-operation with several churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, and other character building agencies. A description of principles and methods developed in this research is given here. By questionnaires, rating scales, testing, interviewing, and factor analysis 350 attitudes were selected and grouped under 8 character traits as goals of character education. These were arranged by age levels, with lesson materials and projects to teach children from the ages of 2 to 18. Teachers and parents then proceed by interviews and weekly conferences to adapt the character training to the needs of each child. Progress is

measured and evaluated at 3 month intervals at the conclusion of each unit. Detailed reports are made by the teachers and parents to the Union College Laboratory, for constant revision of methods employed in character training.—P. E. Johnson.

4995. Martins, Elise. (U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.) Some highlights in 1947 legislation for exceptional children and youth. *J. except. Child.*, 1948, 14, 203-206; 224.—The new state programs reported in 1947 to the U. S. Office of Ed. are listed.—G. I. Corona.

[See also abstracts 4727, 4865, 5015, 5028, 5029, 5039, 5099, 5102, 5140, 5144.]

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

[See abstracts 4728, 4737.]

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

4996. Affleck, James W. (Municipal Gen. Hosp., Leeds, Eng.) Psychiatric disorders among the chronic sick in hospital. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 33-45.—A survey of the institutions supplying the hospital accommodations for a city of 500,000 showed 552 women and 236 men in hospitals admitting the chronic sick only. Four-fifths of these were over age 65 and 37.3% had some form of mental disorder. Types of care, management problems, and the functions of the psychiatrist among the chronic aged sick and in the geriatric hospital are considered.—W. L. Wilkins.

4997. Bergler, Edmund. Typical unconscious reactions to serious illness of friends and acquaintances. *Quart. Rev. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1948, 3, 143-148.—From observation of cases in psychoanalysis who were suddenly confronted with serious illness among their friends, the author concludes that the first reaction of the individual is one of fear. This results in a conflict with his own inner conscience because the fear is (analytically) viewed as a warning signal against repressed wishes and reproaches. Defense mechanisms then need to be created against unconscious masochistic pleasure. This leads to aggression manifested by dreams in which the friend dies, changes in the general attitude, a concern over financial matters, an exaggerated pity, and in unexplainable reconciliations.—C. E. Henry.

4998. Campbell, John D. Everyday psychiatry. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1945. xiv, 333 p. \$6.00.—Designed for practitioners and students to fill a gap between medicine and psychiatry, this book covers intelligence and mental deficiency; psychopathic personality; the psychoneuroses (types, etiology, treatment); the homosexual personality; the schizoid personality; the cycloid personality; chronic alcoholism; methods of diagnosis; rehabilitation. Recent illustrative material is drawn in the main from the author's psychiatric experience in World War II.—F. C. Sumner.

4999. Gordon, William W. (West of Scotland Neuro-psychiatric Research Institute, Glasgow, Scot-

land.) **Cerebral physiology and psychiatry.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 118-132.—Conditioning theory is reviewed to illustrate parallels between animal and human disorders. In animals, responses to pathogenic stimuli are ambivalent, and character of other responses is in an equivalent, paradoxical, or ultraparadoxical phase. In human beings behavior toward people is ambivalent and instinctual behavior may be typically equivalent, paradoxical, or ultraparadoxical. It is concluded that neuroses, melancholia, mania, and schizophrenia in human beings have resulted from analogous processes.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5000. **Gregg, Alan.** Lessons to learn. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1946, 12, 26-30.—Reprinted from *Amer. J. Psychiat.* (see 22: 4019).

5001. **Gruenberger, Felix.** The basic discrepancy of the human mind. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 6, 177-184.—The Basic Discrepancy exists between the objective facts of real life and the individual's perception of these facts. It manifests itself originally in the infant's perception of a difficulty and in his compensatory movements to overcome the resultant suffering. If not overcome, the individual erroneously maintains the impression that he cannot cope with the tasks arising from social life. "Being a problem child, becoming criminal, or showing a nervous or neurotic symptom clearly indicates that the Basic Discrepancy has developed into an open clash." Stages in the individual's psychic development are also reviewed.—*A. R. Howard.*

5002. **Hart, Henry.** (Columbia U., New York.) Displacement guilt and pain. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 259-273.—The author attempts to clarify the concept of displacement. Repression and displacement are postulated to work in coordination with one another. Analogous mechanisms in the neurophysiology of the cerebral cortex in regard to guilt and pain are discussed. Frequent reference is made to prior statements about the mechanism of displacement. 36-item bibliography.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5003. **Hart, Henry Harper.** (1150 Fifth Ave., New York 28.) Problems of identification. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 274-293.—The subject of identification is explored and questions raised as to its relation to phases of development, the parent, narcissism and object love, mastering hate and ambivalence, suicide, libidinal development, oral, heredity, the ego, and the pleasure principle. 49 references.—*M. P. Klinger.*

5004. **Kubie, Laurence S.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Psychiatric implications of the Kinsey Report. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1948, 10, 95-106.—While the author believes this report makes a significant contribution he rejects two of its basic implications: (1) that human sexuality is fully expressed through the overt manifestations of sexual patterns, and (2) that it is unnecessary to try to explain any behavior pattern which is wide spread among human beings. "Universality is not synonymous with

morality." The report is also criticised because of statistical inadequacies arising from errors in sampling, interviewing, and in the treatment of the statistics. Information is lacking on the "physiologic and psychologic setting of the various forms of sexual behavior whose incidence they have determined." For a mature understanding of the dynamics of psychopathology, further studies should be conducted by the cooperative team efforts of investigators in several fields.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

5005. **Loberg, Karl.** Legala Aborter i Sverige. (Legal abortion in Sweden.) *Menneske og Miljø*, 1947, 2, 200-207.—This is another explanation and discussion of the legalized abortion in Sweden, and it includes explanations of the law and the conditions under which it operates. Statistical figures are given showing 439 such legal abortions in 1939, with progressive increases from year to year, to 3,540 in 1947. Various conditions and groupings are given in which the abortions are permitted, with figures indicating the fewest cases for the physically weak, through the epileptics, insane, neurotics, etc., with medical and social indications as highest.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

5006. **Menninger, Karl.** (Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kans.) A suggested basic psychiatric reading list, 1948. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 81-89.—Drawing upon the help of numerous professional colleagues, the author presents a classified list of 72 technical books regarded as basic readings in psychiatry.—*W. A. Varvel.*

5007. **Menninger, William C., & Leaf, Munro.** You and psychiatry. New York: Scribner, 1948. xi, 175 p. \$2.50.—The psychiatrist and the writer combine forces in 9 chapters to present for the layman a "simple explanation of analytic psychiatry and its application to everyday life" by discussing in non-technical fashion Freudian concepts. Suggestions are given to adults whereby mental health can be attained and maintained.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5008. **Müller-Suur, Hemmo.** Über das Verhältnis der naturwissenschaftlichen und der geisteswissenschaftlichen Betrachtungsweise in der medizinischen Psychologie. (Concerning the relation of natural science and cultural science approaches in medical psychology.) *Nervenarzt*, 1947, 18, 145-150.—Psychiatry is a border science between natural science and cultural science and the psychiatrist has at his disposal 2 viewpoints from which he may consider a mental illness: (1) that of natural science or more specifically that of explaining psychopathology, according to which the mental illness is explained in terms of cerebral pathology; (2) that of cultural science or more specifically that of understanding psychopathology, according to which the mental illness is appreciated as an inner experience. Jaspers sought to clarify the difference between the natural science and cultural science approach to mental illness. The present author inclining to the belief that the cultural science approach to mental illness is the truly psychological one would elucidate further the difference in the 2 points of view. In order to describe and interpret the inner experience of another

person, first one must understand one's own inner experience and then sympathetically forefeel the other's experience, being careful to preserve an objectivity resembling aesthetic distance.—*F. C. Sumner.*

5009. Odier, Charles. *L'angoisse et la pensée magique*; (Anxiety and ideas of magic.) Paris: Delachaux & Niestlé, 1947. 241 p. Fr. 8.75.—The author draws upon his varied experience as a psychiatrist to enrich his speculation upon the desirability to incorporate the genetic method of Piaget with the Freudian conception of neuroses. Patients afflicted with phobias or neuroses of rejection manifest infantile behavior rooted in dualism and realism. Piaget employs the term realism to mean the pre-logical thinking of children. Such thinking eventuates in recognizing but one point of view, to regard that view as absolute. This is intellectual reasoning in contrast to affective realism which manifests itself in believing that all joy and grief are due to external causes and that good or bad fortune comes from people and things. To children, people in their environment, including parents, are endowed with magic power to frustrate or to grant needs. The failure to rise above the pre-logical level colors the symptoms of neurotics. Under analysis, they display a complete or partial reversion to infantile behavior characterized by externism, absolutism and pre-causality.—*A. J. Levine.*

5010. Ovenburg, Jean. (Rochester (N. Y.) State Hosp.) *Education of the public—the patient's readjustment to society after hospitalization.* *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1947, 21, 31-43.—The author deplors the publicity given to the uses of hypnosis, narco-synthesis, group therapy and other forms of psychiatry therapy, which has viewed them as panaceas for all mental ills. The social worker should act as proselytizer, acquainting the patient's relatives with information about the mental hospital and particularly reassuring them about the advantages of treatment of mental cases in mental institutions. In developing contacts with the welfare agencies in the community, the social worker with their help can do much to relieve the anxieties and aid the general living situation of the patients' families.—*W. E. Artus.*

5011. Schmeideberg, Melitta. *On sublimation.* *Samikšā*, 1947, 1, 97-118.—Certain aspects of sublimation are discussed. It is suggested that analytical papers are unsatisfactory in that they neglect ego-instincts, which are necessary in explaining the specific form of a sublimation. Thus, smearing paint is a substitution for anal impulses; it becomes sublimation when the artist conveys to others what he sees and how he sees it. Sublimation is defined as "... a composite mechanism, consisting mainly of aim-inhibition, displacement (or substitution), reaction-formation (or restitution) idealization, libidization or aggression, and fusion of ego-instincts." Projection, introjection, and other analytic concepts are discussed at some length.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

5012. Seidler, Regine. *The phenomenon of overcompensation.* *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1947, 6, 185-194.—Certain common characteristics are found through the analysis of autobiographical compositions of college students which evidence adjustment to failures by means of overcompensation. (1) Overcompensation does not develop in a straight line movement toward a goal, but rather following challenging situations which temporarily block development and which result in a more urgent and more effective striving toward the goal; (2) these challenging situations are critical moments in which the individual decides to exert all his efforts toward the achievement of his goal; (3) aggression or beligerence is manifested by those individuals who compensate directly; (4) overcompensating individuals are often perfectionists; (5) "There is always some encouraging influence in the environment of such individuals."—*A. R. Howard.*

5013. Thorpe, Louis P., & Katz, Barney. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) *The psychology of abnormal behavior; a dynamic approach.* New York: Ronald Press, 1948. xvi, 877 p. \$6.00.—Divided into 8 parts and 34 chapters, this comprehensive book is offered as an elementary text in abnormal psychology and allied fields. While "major emphasis is placed upon the dynamics of aberrant behavior," competing theories are also presented. The authors state that their point of view is "flexible" and their approach "operational." Each of the major and minor personality disorders is discussed in terms of history, incidence, symptomatology, etiology, treatment possibilities, prognosis, and prevention. Varied diagnostic and therapeutic techniques are described and evaluated. 118 case histories serve as illustrative material and recommended readings follow each chapter. Footnote references, figures, illustrations, and tables amplify the text. Information on institutions and institutional procedures, statistics on psychiatric disorders, and a glossary of technical terms are appended.—*H. P. David.*

5014. White, Robert W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *The abnormal personality.* New York: Ronald Press, 1948. x, 613 p. \$5.00.—Designed as a textbook in abnormal psychology, the author orients his discussion not only toward future professional workers in the field, but "... to all students of human nature." An historical introduction is followed by 5 case studies of disordered personalities. The development and integration of personality are discussed as are also the neuroses and psychoses. Two chapters are devoted to a discussion of psychotherapy. Delinquent behavior, psychosomatic disorders and the effects of brain injuries are also reviewed. The concluding chapter is concerned with society's role in dealing with disordered persons.—*A. R. Howard.*

[See also abstracts 4735, 4982, 5051.]

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

5015. Cianci, Vincentz. (New Jersey State Dept. Institutions and Agencies, Trenton.) A program for the home training of mentally retarded children. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1948, 45, 63-68.—A case is detailed to illustrate how parents who receive home training and counseling facilities are better able to accept institutional supervision for a retarded child.—W. L. Wilkins.

5016. Gamble, Clarence J. Sterilizations of the mentally deficient in 1946. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 375-378.—Sterilizations of mentally deficient patients performed under state laws before January 1, 1947, numbered 23,160 or 42 per 100,000 population of the 27 states having such laws. The author notes that in 1946 there were 1,007 such tubectomies. These were 1.8 per 100,000 in the 27 states and 10.2 in Delaware, the most active state. As a result of this survey it is also indicated that in the early years of their existence the state laws were applied to more cases of insanity than of feeble-mindedness but that recently the reverse has been true.—V. M. Staudt.

5017. Halperin, Sidney Lawrence. A genetic study of mental defect. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, 1947, No. 53, 73-79.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1946.

5018. Waelsch, Heinrich. (New York State Psychiatric Institute, N. Y.) A biochemical consideration of mental deficiency. The role of glutamic acid. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 305-313.—The theoretical implications of the glutamic acid effect as observed in human subjects and in animals are discussed and the possible mechanisms underlying the effect are also indicated. 23-item bibliography.—V. M. Staudt.

5019. Waterman, John H. Psychogenic factors in parental acceptance of feeble-minded children. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1948, 9, 184-187.—A sample of 285 children seen in the Guidance Center of Houston showed that 61% were of average or better intelligence. The remaining 39% were for the most part inadequately handled; the author cites case histories to illustrate the many difficulties that may be encountered in making adequate disposition of such children. Chief among these is the parental resistance in accepting the fact of subnormal intelligence in their children.—C. E. Henry.

5020. Yannet, Herman, & Lieberman, Rose. Further studies on ABO isoimmunization, secretor status and mental deficiency. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 314-317.—A re-evaluation of the problem of maternal ABO isoimmunization and secretor status and its relationship to the etiology of mental deficiency is reported. The results of the study indicate that isolated examinations of undiluted saliva or gastric juice are unsatisfactory for determining secretor status. A quantitative analysis of both secretions is considered by the authors as furnishing more reliable results. This study confirms an

earlier one by the same authors in showing that maternal ABO incompatibility associated with non-secretor status in the child is significantly greater among a group of undifferentiated mental defectives than in a control group. It is, therefore, concluded that ABO isoimmunization may be a significant factor in the etiology of mental deficiency.—V. M. Staudt.

[See also abstracts 4953, 4961, 5123, 5142.]

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

5021. Arieff, Alex J. (Chicago (Ill.) Psychiatric Institute), McCulloch, Rook, & Rotman, D. B. Unsuccessful suicide attempts. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1948, 9, 174-179.—Suicide attempts are frequently a serious symptom of personality disorder. Pseudo-attempts are more common in younger immature age groups and in females; out of 1000 births 10 men and 3 women commit suicide. Alcoholism is a precipitating factor in 40% of the cases, as is inability to work. Suicide is discussed in relation to cultural and economic environment, marital status, religion and psychiatric diagnosis. Hospitalization rather than jail, with individualized psychiatric follow-up study should be carried out on such individuals.—C. E. Henry.

5022. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park W., New York 24.) The myth of a new national disease; homosexuality and the Kinsey report. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1948, 22, 66-88.—This discussion by a psychoanalyst of homosexuality as reported in the Kinsey report points out that Kinsey avoids with 100% completeness even the smallest concession to the existence of the dynamic unconscious. ". . . the 'human animal,' as Kinsey calls *homo sapiens*, seems not yet to have developed the unconscious part of his personality." Among the volunteers, it is suspected, were many homosexuals who gladly used the opportunity of proving that "everybody" has homosexual tendencies—thus seeking to diminish their own inner guilt. The complete neglect of unconscious factors renders the results dubious. A genetic yardstick for differential diagnosis of the homosexual is given. The lack of genetic differentiation among different forms of "homosexual outlet" is discussed under 7 headings. Homosexuality—biologic destiny or neurotic disease?—is discussed from the standpoint that Kinsey does not recognize homosexuality as a curable neurotic disease. 5 reasons as to why it is believed that Kinsey's results on homosexuality will do damage without furthering the cause of scientific truth are given. 19 references.—M. P. Klinger.

5023. Cason, Hulsey. (U. S. Public Health Ser., Springfield, Mo.) A case of sexual psychopathy. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 785-800.—A case of sexual psychopathy is presented and some generalizations are made from this illustrative case. It is pointed out that in contrast to psychopaths, the majority of homosexuals lead useful and productive lives. The homosexual generally conforms to all

the dictates of society, especially the sexual requirements. The homosexual should be regarded as a personality type, clearly distinct from the psychopathic personality. The author emphasizes that sexual deviations are the products of cultural and psychological influences and cannot be cured or changed by passing new laws.—G. A. Muench.

5024. Chatterji, N. N. Auto-eroticism in paranoia. *Samiksd*, 1947, 1, 149-156.—Freud's theory that paranoia originates in unconscious homosexuality is criticized and case histories are cited to demonstrate that delusions may arise from phantasies connected with all stages of sexual development.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

5025. Ehrenwald, Jan. Morning depression. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 198-214.—Morning depression is so common that its significance as an important diagnostic clue at the initial stage of a somatic or psychosomatic disease is often overlooked. This type of depression is most frequent in persons who reach their maximum sleep depth in the early morning hours. Post-dormital depression is considered a type of dissociated awakening and is likely to occur in predisposed persons if their life situation is unsatisfactory, when a special adaptive or integrative function concerned with neutralizing somatic and psychic discomforts fails to operate. This function may be described as a dissociation of defensive ego functions and the functioning of the superego, resulting in a transient emotional disturbance resembling endogenous depression. 18 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

5026. Ernst, John R. (1835 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.) Homosexuality and crime. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 763-769.—An illustrative case history of a male homosexual is presented which illustrates that his homosexuality is the result of continuous conflict, worry, frustration and insecurity of an intolerable early family situation. The result was an inadequate personality which made him susceptible to sexual deviation. The author generalizes from the case by indicating that the meeting of the masculine dominating woman with an effeminate man is a "biological error of crime against society." It pointed out that psychoanalytic investigation has proved that a sadistic homosexual results from childhood hatred for the woman who punished and mistreated him or who came between him and the male member of the family whom he had learned to love. It is pointed out that a morbid abnormal attachment between members of the family is a potent factor in the development of the sex deviate. However, the average homosexual should be able to sublimate desires and thereby avoid ostracism and social condemnation.—G. A. Muench.

5027. Gutheil, Emil A. Dream and suicide. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1948, 2, 283-294.—"Dreams can be of great assistance in evaluating prognostically a given therapeutic situation. For the impulse to commit suicide, like any other impulse, of the patient, manifests itself in dreams . . . dreams

. . . not only indicate the patient's intentions but also usually contain hints as to the deeper mental mechanisms involved." Analyses of 7 dreams illustrate different constellations related to death impulses. 7 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

5028. Jacobsen, Virginia. Influential factors in the outcome of treatment of school phobia. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk*, 1948, 18 (3), 181-202.—30 cases taken from the files of the Bureau of Child Guidance of the New York City Board of Education were studied. There were 18 girls and 12 boys ranging from kindergarten to seventh grade and in IQ from 79 to 154. Stated fears centered around the school or teacher (16 cases), other children (6 cases) and of something happening to the mother (4 cases). 23 children were withdrawn but 19 were willful and demanding toward their parents. Symptoms tended to involve mother-centered fears. In 9 cases the basis for the problem seemed to be in the parent-child relationship while in 17 more this relationship was an important factor. Treatment was considered successful in 9 cases, unsuccessful in 8. The more intelligent children in kindergarten or first grade who do not completely dominate their mothers seem more amenable to treatment. Boys responded better than girls but also had more of the above characteristics. Early attention to getting the child back in school seems important.—M. R. Jones.

5029. Jensen, Reynold A., & Comly, Hunter H. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Child-parent problems and the hospital. *Nerv. Child*, 1948, 7, 200-203.—The majority of problems center in the tensions which occur at the time of admission to the hospital. It is felt that an unhurried attitude, simple explanations, and treating the child as an individual, will relieve many tensions.—G. S. Speer.

5030. Keyserlingk, Hugo v. Die Äthersucht. (Ether-mania.) *Nervenarzt*, 1947, 18, 450-453.—The somewhat scant literature on ether-addiction is reviewed as to the chemical derivation of ether; its narcotic effect; the countries in which ether consumption is widespread; the method of ether-reception; the immediate and chronic effects, physical and psychological, of ether consumption. The present author reports 2 cases of ether-addiction with special reference to the neurological outcomes as well as to the peculiar sensory illusions.—F. C. Sumner.

5031. Liss, Edward. Pediatric convalescence. *Nerv. Child*, 1948, 7, 204-206.—Convalescence may serve as a retreat from reality, precipitating regressive behavior. The tendency to encourage function quickly is part of the plan to keep the individual as closely in touch with reality as possible.—G. S. Speer.

5032. Mott, Francis J. Fantasy of pulmonary conception. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 62-73.—A case is described in which an elderly woman patient demonstrated a marked genitalization of the lungs and experienced a fantasy of pulmonary conception.

The genesis of this fantasy is shown from the patient's history and dreams.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5033. Roe, Janet. I was born at 18 in America. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1947, 21, 94-107.—This paper comprises much of what the patient recalls of free associations she poured out to her analyst over a six-month period after an attempt at suicide.—*W. E. Artus.*

5034. Schenck, Jerome M. (Fort MacArthur, Calif.) The role of a dream in treatment with hypnosis. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 485-491.—A case is described in which, as a sudden sequel to a dream, a patient developed a severe tic. The symptom was completely removed on the recall of this dream under hypnosis.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5035. Schick, Alfred. (10 E. 85th St., New York.) On a physical form of periodic depression. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 432-442.—Periodic depressions which involve physical symptoms but appear to lack psychological basis and to be unaccompanied by depressed feelings, may still be psychogenic in nature. Most such patients are women of pyknic build with conflicts around orality and their mothers. When psychic loss or injury occurs the patient incorporates the resented object. The abdominal pains represent the continuing conflict between the ego and the object ingested in effigy. 25 references.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5036. Schlomer, George M. (Baldpate, Inc., Georgetown, Mass.) Morphine withdrawal in addicts by the method of prolonged sleep. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1948, 9, 187-190.—A procedure is outlined which by the use of prolonged sleep permits the patient to survive the acute withdrawal symptoms resulting from morphine and opium addiction. Since there is amnesia for this most difficult period, later psychotherapy is more readily established. Detailed nursing and medication procedures are outlined together with comments on complications and contraindications.—*C. E. Henry.*

5037. Schmideberg, Melitta. A note on suicide. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 181-182.—Citing an illustrative case, the author suggests that in cases of suicidal impulses one should not overlook the latent hostility of the family towards the patient. The patient may attempt suicide, not only to hurt the parents, but to prevent himself from recognizing the parents' hostility towards himself.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5038. Seliger, Robert V. A preliminary report on extra-mural treatment of severe delirium tremens with recovery in ten hours. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 875-877.—Analyses of patients with delirium tremens consistently indicate that nutritional depletion is a major factor in the production of this illness. Medical treatment dealing with this deficiency is described and discussed. The treatment is one adequately used outside the hospital and will clear up uncomplicated cases of D.T.'s in individuals under 55 years of age in about 10 hours.—*G. A. Muench.*

5039. van Houten, Janny. Mother-child relationships in twelve cases of school phobia. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1948, 18 (3), 161-180.—This study is based on case records from the Judge Baker Guidance center. The 10 girls and 2 boys ranged in age from 6 to 15 years and in intelligence from IQ 83 to "superior." The author feels that the mothers of these children tended toward inconsistency and feelings of frustration, the children toward dominating the family and demanding material and emotional gratification. When all 4 tendencies were present treatment was unsuccessful.—*M. R. Jones.*

5040. Van Vorst, Robert. Some responses of the psychopath as interpreted in the light of Lindner's suggested application of the concept of homeostasis. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 827-830.—The application of the concept of homeostasis to the development of the behavior of the psychopath is demonstrated by describing the excess of explosive and destructive behavior in psychopathic behavior. Since the psychopath is markedly lacking in the power of restraint, it is impossible for him to develop inhibitory responses at the required level necessary for adaptation in our complex society. The psychopath is different from the delinquent in that he more readily transforms the energy of inner personality conflict by acting it out in the environment, whereas the psychotic or psychoneurotic delinquent may invert the aggression toward himself.—*G. A. Muench.*

5041. Williams, E. Y. (Howard U., Med. Sch., Washington, D. C.) Management of chronic alcoholism. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 190-198.—A treatment for chronic alcoholism is outlined under 5 headings: (1) treatment of the physical condition; (2) psychotherapy; (3) conditioning against alcohol; (4) substitute for alcohol; (5) development of a hobby. The treatment was found effective, as well as economical as to time, since it reduces length of hospitalization, and can be carried out in a general hospital. 20 references.—*M. P. Klinger.*

[See also abstracts 4855, 5036, 5038, 5041.]

SPEECH DISORDERS

5042. Berna, Jacques. Zwei jugendliche Stotterer. (Two juvenile stutters.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1947, 6, 289-305.—Marked stuttering appeared when a 14-year old boy was successfully treated for bed-wetting. Psychoanalytic treatment showed the patient how to understand and overcome his fears. Another case of stuttering was found to have a sexual cause.—*K. F. Muenzinger.*

5043. King, Gwendolyn Noon. Musical experiences to aid Mexican bilingual children in correcting speech defects. In *U. Arizona, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945 and 1946*, Tucson, 1947, 72, (*U. Ariz. Rec.*, 1947, 40 (1)).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1946.

5044. Schultz, Donald Arthur. A study of non-directive counseling as applied to adult stutterers. In *University of Southern California, Abstracts of*

dissertations . . . 1947. Los Angeles, Calif., 1947, 22-24.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1947.

5045. Tauber, Edward S. *Certain psychic mechanisms in aphonia: a case illustration.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 469-484.—The case and analytic history of a patient with aphonia is described. The patient lost her symptoms sometime after the termination of treatment. Perhaps no patient can get maximum benefit from analysis until he leaves the analyst and can test his new attitudes by himself.—L. B. Heathers.

[See also abstract 5042.]

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

5046. Bowlby, John. (*Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.*) *Forty-four juvenile thieves; their characters and home-life.* London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 1946. 56 p. 7s 6d.—This reprint of material which appeared in the *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, (see 19: 751 and 2692), reports a study of 88 children seen in the London Child Guidance Clinic. Half of them were referred for stealing, and the other half for other offenses. The investigation was concerned with the hypothesis that prolonged separation of the children from the mother in early years was a causative factor in character formation. Such separation was found frequently to be an important factor in the various types of offenses.—S. O. Roberts.

5047. de Quirós, Constancio Bernaldo. (*U. Santo Domingo, Ciudad Trujillo. Dominican Republic.*) *Las nuevas teorías de la criminalidad.* (Modern theories of criminality.) Havana, Cuba. J. Montero, 1946. 266 p. \$3.50.—This is the fourth edition of a book that originally appeared in 1898 and was translated into English in 1911. The revision involves the addition of new material and the reorganization of some sections of the book. A survey of theories of criminal behavior is presented beginning with their origins in 18th century physiognomy and phrenology and extending to the present time, with the emphasis on the contributions of Lombroso. This is followed by an historical review of concepts of the function of punishment. The third section is concerned with methods of dealing with criminal behavior ranging from pardon and conditional sentence to deportation, indeterminate sentence and capital punishment, with a special section on juvenile delinquency. The final chapter includes discussions of the value of testimony and of technical problems involved in obtaining evidence. 343 references.—A. J. Smith.

5048. Durea, M. A., & Taylor, G. J. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *The mentality of delinquent boys appraised by the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Tests.* *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 342-344.—A group of 109 delinquents between the ages of 11 and 18 years was given the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Tests and the Stanford-Binet (1937), Form L. The following conclusions are reported from this appraisal: (1) Except for the non-verbal section of the Wechsler-Bellevue, the median intelligence

quotients of all other aspects of measurement are consistent in showing the delinquent boys to be mentally retarded. (2) The retarded mental level of this delinquent group is consistent with results of other studies. (3) The retardation of this group of 109 cases may be a reflection of the sub-par socio-economic conditions from which they come. The authors offer evidence for this in that on the non-verbal scale of the Wechsler-Bellevue which is least affected by socio-economic factors, the median intelligence quotient falls within the class interval for average intelligence. (4) Various correlations in this study compare well with correlations reported by Wechsler with one exception i.e. the relationship between verbal and non-verbal intelligence quotients. This discrepancy the author attributes to the differences in the ranges of the populations sampled.—V. M. Staudt.

5049. Fodor, Nandor. *The psychology of numbers.* *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 841-847.—This study attempts to tabulate the more important social, cultural and military factors of general prisoners in an Army disciplinary barracks. Some of the salient factors common to the majority of these cases are youthfulness, poor discipline during formative years, frequency of broken homes, inferior intelligence and meager social and occupational resources. Some suggestions as to how to deal with this situation more effectively are discussed.—G. A. Muench.

5050. Greifer, Julian L. (*Neighborhood Centre, Philadelphia, Pa.*) *Early steps in the treatment of the Jewish juvenile delinquent.* *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1948, 24, 388-401.—An account of the origins and development of child care and, particularly, the treatment of Jewish juvenile delinquency in Philadelphia by Jewish community and agency action.—J. C. Franklin.

5051. Grigg, Austin E. (*Virginia State Department of Corrections, Richmond.*) *Criminal behavior of mentally retarded adults.* *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 370-374.—A study of the criminal acts of 25 severely retarded white male adults is reported. As a result of his study the author concludes: (1) A higher percentage of severely retarded criminals get into crime because of impulsive reactions to momentary stimuli than is found among the general prison population. (2) The severely retarded adult is more liable to be impulsive in interpersonal relations than is the general criminal population. (3) Oligophrenic crimes occur among certain feeble-minded as well as among psychotics. (4) The criminal acts of a majority of the feeble-minded reflect an inability to foresee the future consequences of their acts. (5) Some feeble-minded individuals deliberately adopt criminal careers in order to increase their poor earnings and as a response to vicious environmental factors. (6) Severely retarded adult criminals are more prone to excessive use of intoxicants than the general criminal population. Appropriate case studies are presented.—V. M. Staudt.

5052. Henderson, David. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Psychiatric hypothesis and practice. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 18-32.—Results of 100 cases of leucotomy are reviewed and two cases detailed to illustrate how and where delinquency and criminal behavior are distinguished from mental deficiency, psychopathy, and insanity. Use of leucotomy as an adjunct to prison treatment and as possible therapy for certain types of delinquents is suggested.—W. L. Wilkins.

5053. Lipton, Harry R. (Emory U., Ga.) An analysis of thirty-one individuals examined while awaiting trial in federal court. *J. crim. Law Criminol.* 1948, 38, 595-612.—29 men and 2 women who were under medical and psychiatric observation during 1940 to 1941 were confined in a Federal Correctional Institution during periods of from 1 to 4 months while awaiting trial in a U. S. District Court. They were seen daily by medical and psychiatric personnel. 23 of the 31 were hospitalized for study during periods ranging from 4 to 123 days. Presented herein are a description of the characteristics of the individuals in terms of background and present status, an analysis of the offenses, precipitatory factors of the offense committed, and psychiatric diagnoses. 4 tables are used for an outline presentation of the data. Psychiatric reports on 5 of the individuals are included in this paper.—J. Barron.

5054. Mayer, Edward E. (Behavior Clinic of the Criminal Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Prefrontal lobotomy and the courts. *J. crim. Law Criminol.* 1948, 38, 576-583.—This paper is a report of a prefrontal lobotomy which was used for medico-legal purposes. A pre-trial petition asked for the Court's consent for a prefrontal lobotomy to cure a prisoner of his criminal tendencies. Following psychosurgery it was found that there was no change in the intelligence of the prisoner. There did not appear to be much alteration of personality in terms of style of responses. Slight differences in attitudes and self-objectiveness were noted in some of the psychological tests. In conclusion, however, there was insufficient evidence to indicate that there had been any material change in the prisoner's anti-social tendencies. "Inasmuch, therefore, as the clinical effects of the operation are not entirely established, the time has not arrived when this operation should be offered to a court and accepted as a pre-sentence procedure."—J. Barron.

5055. Morlock, James Edward. Predicting delinquency in a homogeneous group of preadolescent boys. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, 1947, No. 53, 251-258.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1947.

5056. Morris, J. V. Delinquent defectives—a group study. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 345-369.—An extensive investigation into the case history, family history and environmental factors of a large group of delinquent defectives is reported. Several illustrative cases are included as well as a

Case Appendix for Males and a Case Appendix for Females. 29-item bibliography.—V. M. Staudt.

[See also abstracts 4943, 4955, 4992, 5052.]

PSYCHOSES

5057. Alpert, Herman S., Bigelow, Newton J. T., & Bryan, L. Laramour. (Marcy State Hosp., Marcy, N. Y.) Cerebral arteriosclerosis in the paranoid state; a preliminary report. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 305-313.—50 individuals with an average age of 60.8 years with long-standing paranoid reactions were studied. 19 of the group showed signs and symptoms pointing to the presence of cerebral arteriosclerosis. In only 4 of these could a diagnosis of cerebral arteriosclerosis be sustained. No valid conclusion could be drawn with respect to constitutional make-up, nor as to the influence of hypercholesterolemia. The author points out that from the evidence examined, the impression gained from this preliminary study is that the syndrome of cerebral arteriosclerosis develops infrequently in the paranoid state.—M. P. Klinger.

5058. Gaupp, Robert. Zur Lehre von der Paranoia. (A contribution to the theory of paranoia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1947, 18, 167-169.—A male public school teacher who had lost a leg in World War I and who had suffered for years from severe neuralgic pains in the stump became more and more sensitive of his leg deficiency and to his disadvantage in winning a mate. The culmination was a delusion of persecution and derision particularly by the feminine sex with a brutal and vengeful attack on an innocent female victim whom he had not known. After being committed to an asylum attempts were made by the author as psychiatrist to correct his delusion and to bring about resignation and patience and even the hope that with his complete cure he would be discharged. As the years passed without his discharge and as he discerned his sanity as compared with the mental condition of his fellow inmates, he gradually became embittered. Losing his patience, he hanged himself as a way out. The author believes that the suicide of this oversensitive man can be explained without the assumption of a relapse into the earlier delusion of persecution.—F. C. Sumner.

5059. Kant, Otto. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) Clinical investigation of simple schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1948, 22, 141-151.—64 cases of simple schizophrenia were analyzed in regards to heredity, personality make-up, clinical picture, onset, and dynamics. Disintegration was general; severe loss of contact was found in 7.8%; onset was between 12 and 40 years. Changes occurred gradually in 96.7%. 61.9% showed hereditary tainting. Percentages are also given as to lack of adjustment in various fields. It is concluded that the general constellation most frequently found in simple schizophrenia does not permit the production of defensive psychotic symptomatology. The simple type proved to be most characteristically schizophrenic as to heredity, personality make-up, early environmental situations,

and failure to shoulder normal responsibilities. The simple schizophrenic apparently is in much better contact than other types but shows universal disintegration. Dynamic features were prepsychotic lack of assertiveness and disorganized early home environment.—*M. P. Klinger.*

5060. LeShan, Lawrence. (Clarke U., Worcester, Mass.) **A case of schizophrenia, paranoid type.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1948, 5, 169-173.—A soldier, diagnosed as schizophrenia, paranoid type and suffering from the fear of being a homosexual, responded successfully to treatment derived from general semantics. Training started with the ability of detecting similarities, differences, "allnesses," and "is of identity." It then went into a discussion and understanding of projection and homosexuality. The effectiveness of this method in treating maladjustment can only be determined after further study. 10 references.—*G. I. Corona.*

5061. May, P. R. A. (Bexley Hosp., Kent, Eng.) **Pupillary abnormalities in schizophrenia and during muscular effort.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 89-98.—Abnormalities of the pupillary light reflex, especially diminished response, occur in schizophrenia and are related to the pupillary changes during muscular effort, which are attributed to simultaneous sympathetic stimulation and parasympathetic inhibition by motor impulses originating in the hypothalamus. Psychobiologically the abnormalities of pupillary response to light, pain, and muscular effort in schizophrenics can be correlated with their hyporeactivity to various other stimuli and with their lack of normal emotional and physical response to the outside world.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5062. Menninger, Karl. (Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kans.) **The diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1948, 12, 96-106.—Presented before the members of a post-graduate medical association, this paper explains why "schizophrenia" is preferable to "dementia praecox," gives a typical picture of an advanced or acutely flared case of schizophrenia and surveys some of the earlier symptoms, indicates the value of psychological tests in revealing the presence of schizophrenic tendencies which do not show clinically, and comments upon treatment and prognosis. General physicians, internists and surgeons should treat many psychiatric patients, but not the schizophrenics. "By its very nature . . . which is that of repudiating reality and living in a self-limited, self-defined, self-created, self-ruled world, the schizophrenic patient puts himself outside the jurisdiction of conventional medical practice." The routine application of electric shock without the strategic application and careful timing of psychotherapy is with such patients virtually malpractice. The treatment of choice is "the encouragement of a psychological healing process within the patient by the proper kind of environmental situation and the proper attitudes on the part of a therapist, and all the people about the patient."—*W. A. Varvel.*

5063. Miale, Florence R. **Rorschach sequence analysis in a case of paranoid schizophrenia.** *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1947, 11, 3-22.—The manner in which personality dynamics are revealed by sequence analysis of the Rorschach protocol is illustrated in the case of a 40-year-old female paranoid schizophrenic, who has never been institutionalized and is holding a good position in a highly competitive field. The complete Rorschach record is given, with sequence analysis and interpretation after each card. 12 factors, suggestive of paranoid tendencies, are described and illustrated from responses of this subject to the Rorschach cards.—*E. M. L. Burchard.*

5064. Mikkelsen, W. P., & Hutchens, T. T. (V. A. Hosp., American Lake, Wash.) **Lymphopenia following electrically induced convulsions in male psychotic patients.** *Endocrinology*, 1948, 42, 394-398.—30 psychotic male patients, chosen at random from among those receiving electroshock treatment, were used to determine the effect of shock upon lymphocyte dissolution. Cell counts were made 0, 3, 6, 12 hours following seizure. Results indicate that lymphopenia was present at the 3rd hour; that initial lymphocyte counts were regained by the 6th hour; that these values were "appreciably higher" by the 12th hour. It is concluded that "the time of appearance of lymphopenia" after electric shock corresponds with the time at which the similar condition is induced by the administration of pituitary adrenotrophic or adrenal cortical preparations and following stress in experimental animals. Thus the results suggest that pituitary-adrenal-cortical secretions "may be responsible" for the lymphopenia observed among psychotic cases. How these secretions would be stimulated by electric shock "is a matter for conjecture."—*L. A. Pennington.*

5065. Moloney, James Clark. **Phantasia: a contribution to the structure of schizophrenia.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 140-150.—Animals have varying methods of self-preservation; they can become less visible, diminish themselves through protective coloration or they can magnify themselves through expanding various parts of the body. Likewise the schizophrenic; he can either inflate or deflate his concept of himself. Whether he becomes a conformist or a non-conformist, his responses become fixed and non-spontaneous.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5066. Myers, Henry J. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) **Stereotypy in schizophrenia: a case report.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 294-304.—A discussion of the significance of stereotypy stresses this is a symptom which has psychological significance. A case study is presented. Amytal and electric shock aid in interpreting the meaning of a stereotyped behavior and the symbolic significance in terms of experiential and precipitating factors.—*M. P. Klinger.*

5067. Olch, Doris R. (Norristown State Hosp., Pa.) **Psychometric pattern of schizophrenics on the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1948, 12, 127-136.—The psychometric performance of 32 schizophrenic patients was ana-

lyzed. It was found that (1) there is no statistical difference between the IQs of schizophrenic and normal subjects on the Performance and Verbal Scales of the W-B scale; (2) significant differences between normals and schizophrenics occur on the Digit Symbol, Comprehension, Similarities and Picture Completion tests in young groups; and, in older groups, on these 4 tests plus the Picture Arrangement test. 28 references.—S. G. Dulsky.

5068. Roberts, Doris M. (*St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) Recreation for the overactive psychiatric patient. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1947, 21, 1-9.—"It is the purpose of this paper to relate the experiences encountered during 15 months in a gradually expanding program of handling the overactive, easily excited, and often aggressive male patient in the receiving service of one of our leading psychiatric hospitals."—W. E. Artus.

5069. Weiss, Isidore I. Psychoses in military prisoners. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1947, 8, 801-815.—The rate of psychoses in an Army Rehabilitation Center is compared with 3 other Rehabilitation Centers and Sing Sing. The more important etiological factors in psychoses in military prisoners were found to be mental and emotional conflicts incident to evasion of military duty by means of imprisonment. Feeble-mindedness, drug addiction and inadequate personalities were also considered important. The rate of psychoses was greatest during the period when the outcome of the war was uncertain. Military psychoses, however, are shorter and more fleeting than the civilian counterpart. They seem to be of the situational types of reaction, although indistinguishable from a civilian psychosis in certain aspects. Schizophrenia is the most frequent psychosis in enlisted men, but manic-depressive psychosis is the most frequent in officers. 18 references.—G. A. Muench.

[See also abstract 5093.]

PSYCHONEUROSES

5070. Cameron, D. Ewen. (*Allan Memorial Inst. of Psychiatry, Montreal, Que.*) Behavioral changes produced, in patients suffering from chronic tensional anxiety states, by long-continued adrenalin administration. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 261-273.—41 patients, 15 men and 26 women, with an age range of 22 to 71 were treated. Technique is described. 2 cases and results are discussed. In all the cases treatment lasted from 6 weeks to 2 years. Patients showed definite improvement and became symptom free.—M. P. Klinger.

5071. Eisenstein, Victor W. Obsessive hobbies. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 151-170.—"One might characterize obsessive hobbies as palliative and diversionary remedies which an individual uses to mitigate suffering of neurotic origin. Even though they are not satisfactory solutions of conflict, they are more tolerable solutions than symptoms, from which they are not far removed. . . . They are attempts in the direction of sublimation, but really

represent costly and unsatisfactory defenses against anxiety. Psychodynamically, they may be considered transitions between true sublimations and neurotic symptoms or between compulsive neurotic symptoms and perversions, to each of which they are often an accompaniment. Three cases have been presented, illustrating the development of such 'hobbies' in connection with different illnesses, and discussing their meaning structure and function in each instance."—L. B. Heathers.

5072. Kraüpl, F. (*Netherne Hosp., Coulsdon, Surrey, Eng.*) Some observations on the analytical group treatment of a phobic patient. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 77-88.—Correction of irrational social fears through reduction of guilt feelings and gradual acceptance of passive-feminine and masochistic leanings during 60 group sessions is shown, with possible implications for therapeutic theory from a single male case.—W. L. Wilkins.

5073. Rompf, John H. Conversion hysteria. *Kentucky med. J.*, 1948, 46, 8-18.—A working knowledge of conversion hysteria is of utmost importance to the general practitioner inasmuch as 80% of all patients seen in his office have some psychological component in their complaint and as a very high percentage of this group have conversion symptoms. Conversion hysteria is, psychodynamically speaking, an escape from a situation which the personality of the individual can no longer cope with and the subconscious mechanism employed is productive of symptoms which constitute objective disabilities making it temporarily impossible for the individual to return to the unbearable situation. Symptoms of conversion hysteria are categorized and illustrated.—F. C. Sumner.

5074. Ryle, John A. (*U. of Oxford, Eng.*) The twenty-first Maudsley lecture: nosophobia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 93, 1-17.—None of the common fears traceable to specific occasions exceed in frequency fears connected with ideas of physical or mental illness. The term nosophobia should not be restricted to pathological fear of illness, but to all forms and degrees of anxiety, whether rational or not, that accompany disease or ideas of disease. Chief varieties are obsessional, that accompanying physical illness including seizures, and that without disease. Causative are certain temperamental factors, antecedent stress, half-knowledge on the part of the patient with consequent inappropriate treatment, and failure of medical men to inspire confidence. Cancer phobia, fear of dying, and the role of the physician in begetting and in allaying such fears are discussed.—W. L. Wilkins.

5075. Schiele, Burtrum C., & Brožek, Josef. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) "Experimental neurosis" resulting from semistarvation in man. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1948, 10, 31-50.—36 young male volunteers recruited from conscientious objectors were subjects in this experiment lasting approximately a year to determine "the relative effectiveness of different types of diet in bringing about recovery from prolonged inanition." On an average, the group lost

about 25% of their original body weight. All subjects developed emotional and personality symptoms of "semistarvation neurosis." In most cases, symptoms receded after 12 weeks of controlled rehabilitation. 9 brief case histories are given because of the special symptoms exhibited by these subjects. Men with a more stable personality structure before the experiment showed minimal deterioration. 19 references.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

5076. **Schmideberg, Melitta.** *The fear of getting well.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 185-187.—The varying motives, e.g., fear of responsibility, of accomplishment, of becoming aware of resentments against early frustrators, of finding that reality never equals fantasy, etc., behind the fear of getting well are discussed.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5077. **Straus, Erwin W.** (*V. A. Hosp., Lexington, Ky.*) *On obsession: a clinical and methodological study.* *Nerv. ment. Dis. Monogr.*, 1948, No. 73. x, 92 p. \$4.00.—A study designed to comprehend the manifest behavior of the obsessive without assigning to it an unconscious process. The behavior of the obsessive "... is dominated by horror and dread" and it is from this setting that the author derives his frame of reference. In this connection, an entire chapter is devoted to "Disgust a central theme of obsessions." A discussion of clinical types and their pathogenesis is included.—*A. R. Howard.*

PSYCHOSOMATICS

5078. **Levine, Maurice.** (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *An orientation chart in the teaching of psychosomatic medicine.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1948, 10, 111-113.—A visual aid in teaching psychosomatic medicine to internists and medical students is reproduced with the author's supporting statements. Four main groups of psychosomatic disturbances are listed.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

5079. **Pickford, R. W.** (*Glasgow U., Scotland.*) *Oral and anal tensions associated with a duodenal ulcer.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 1-13.—Unpublished work in Scotland on ulcer and nonulcer patients has cast doubt on the causal relationship thought to exist between ulcer formation and personality characteristics. A case is cited to support this causal relationship although, in this case, ulcer attacks were precipitated by depressive episodes in which the patient turned his aggressions against himself rather than against others.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5080. **Schneck, Jerome M.** (*War Dept. Personnel Center, 1905 SCU, Fort MacArthur, Calif.*) *Psychogenic cardiovascular reaction interpreted and successfully treated with hypnosis.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1948, 35, 14-19.—A case is cited to illustrate the use of hypnotherapy to cure a patient of a psychogenic cardiovascular reaction. The symbolic nature of the patient's physical symptoms is discussed.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5081. **Sevringhaus, Elmer L.** *A psychomotor syndrome associated with a heterotopic pancreatic adenoma.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1948, 10, 109-110.—"Demonstration of persistent fasting hypoglycemia

led to two laparotomies before a heterotopic pancreatic adenoma was found and removed from a woman of 36 years, who had suffered from fatigue, persistent sleepiness, comatose attacks requiring glucose injection, and in whose encephalogram there was definite evidence of bilateral cortical atrophy. Recovery was symptomatically complete. Rorschach tests before and after operation showed distinct evidence of this reversal."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

5082. **Tarachow, Sidney.** (*12 E. 86th St., New York.*) *The syndrome of inhibition.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1947, 21, 233-252.—The theory is offered that various somatic phenomena represent fragments of attitudes under neurotic stress. When there is intrapsychic, neurotic interference with the resolution of tensions, the syndrome of inhibition or the syndrome of overmobilization may take place. A group of symptoms representing a syndrome of inhibition include fatigue, migraine, depressed immunity to infection, depressed menstruation, psychogenic pain, potentiation of the cough reflex, increased sleep, gastro-intestinal inhibition, glandular and mucous membrane inhibitions, itching, red, urticarial skin lesions, and paradoxical reactions to cold.—*M. P. Klinger.*

5083. **Weiss, Edward.** (*Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.*) *Psychosomatic aspects of arterial hypertension.* *Amer. Practit.*, 1947, 2, 19-24.—The psychosomatic viewpoint in respect to essential hypertension is that anxiety and rage are contributing factors. That momentary, conscious rage and fear can increase blood pressure has long been admitted. The contention of psychosomatic medicine is that chronic, unconscious hostility and anxiety can cause and sustain high blood pressure which may in turn entrain headache, constipation, vertigo, cardiac neurosis. Psychosomatic treatment aims at an exploration of the hypertensive patient's emotional history or life situation to ascertain the origin of emotional tensions and at removal of the sources of tension. The psychosomatic approach does not offer a complete solution of the hypertensive problem and does not apply to all patients.—*F. C. Sumner.*

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

5084. **Barker, Wayne.** (*Cornell Med. Coll., New York.*) *Studies on epilepsy: the petit mal attack as a response within the central nervous system to distress in organism-environment integration.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1948, 10, 73-94.—An extensive and intensive study of a 23 year old childless housewife whose attacks of petit mal began at the age of 10, showed that with free association, intense emotional reactions were concealed behind a facade of tranquility by the petit mal attacks. "The petit mal attack appears to be a specific response within the central nervous system which abolishes consciousness when awareness of the discrepancy in the immediate situation between consciously acceptable responses and the true unconscious reactions threatens to disrupt the patient's existing pattern of integration." 27 references.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot.*

5085. Booth, Gotthard. **Psychodynamics in Parkinsonism.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1948, 10, 1-14.—Parkinsonism is a syndrome with a specific personality pattern characterized by marked impulses toward action, motor activity, and industriousness accompanied by a striving for independence, authority, and success. Rigid and moralistic behavior patterns are present. The male sex predominates in Parkinsonism. The personality structure is developed from constitutional factors with an emphasis upon aggressiveness and a tendency to be identified with the dominant parent along with "the accident of an inferior position regarding competition in childhood." When the personality is not successfully integrated, disease symptoms appear, satisfying on a symbolic level, rigidity of behavior and compulsiveness of the motor system. 43-item bibliography.—P. S. de Q. Cabot.

5086. Davidson, G. M. (Manhattan State Hosp., Ward's Island, New York.) **Psychosomatic aspects of the Korsakoff syndrome.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1948, 22, 1-17.—The Korsakoff syndrome, is strictly related to the organic findings of the brain, which causes one to lose sight of the possible emotional aspects of the disorder. Because of the possibility of the role of affectivity in the release of the syndrome, the author presents data obtained by means of sodium amytal interviews with 8 male Korsakoff syndrome patients, to see what personal material could be obtained which would explain certain difficulties of memory with special reference to confabulation. The clinical syndrome was grossly reversed in 5 cases but remained unchanged in the other three. When the syndrome crystallizes itself out, affectivity is expressed as euphoria and inner actualization ceases. When reversed under sodium amytal, euphoria changes to irritability and aggression, inner actualization is revived, patients become spontaneously productive, and they do not confabulate. Proper understanding of the psychodynamics of the case is essential to plan proper psychotherapy with the aim of prevention as well as that of clinical improvement. Toward this end sodium amytal interviews may prove helpful, as this presentation suggests. 23 references.—M. P. Klinger.

5087. Faust, Clemens. **Über Gestaltzerfall als Symptom des parieto-occipital Übergangsgebietes bei doppelseitiger Verletzung nach Hirschschuss.** (On Gestalt-disintegration as symptom of the parieto-occipital transition-area in bilateral injury after shot in brain.) *Nervenarzt*, 1947, 18, 103-115.—A soldier suffering from bilateral shell injury to brain in the parieto-occipital transition-area was subjected to numerous tests such as recognition of objects, naming of pictures, color-naming, reading, writing, recognition of geometrical figures, paper-cutting, drawing from memory, counting, distance-estimation, time-orientation, etc. The results of the experimental investigation show a basic disturbance of visual perception and ideation. Inability to localize objects correctly in space, constructive apraxia, agnosia for time, disturbance of right-left as well as

of counting, partial disturbance of writing and reading, are traced back to a basic disturbance which manifests itself as a "visual Gestalt-disintegration." This "visual Gestalt-disintegration" is experienced by the patient in its temporal course and can be prevented experimentally by means of tachistoscopic vision.—F. C. Sumner.

5088. French, Lyle A. (U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Psychometric testing of patients who had brain tumors removed during childhood.** *J. Neurosurg.*, 1948, 5, 173-177.—10 patients varying in age from 6 years to 23 years who previously as children had been operated upon to remove cerebellar tumor were found by means of psychometric tests to show no mental deterioration. While the same tests could not be used in all cases, thus making direct comparison impossible, "the results were obvious enough that generalizations could be made." The case-histories and test-results for each case are given.—F. C. Sumner.

5089. Hawkins, George L. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) **Faulty sensory localization in nerve regeneration; an index of functional recovery following suture.** *J. Neurosurg.*, 1948, 5, 11-18.—4 cases involving nerve suture are presented which show (1) that faulty localization occurs by the pathway of the sutured nerve and is evidence of regeneration; (2) that where faulty localization fails to occur sensory regeneration cannot be claimed for the sutured nerve; (3) that faulty localization is confined to the cutaneous distribution of the severed nerve; (4) that faulty localization persists after regeneration, indicating limitations of central fusion of tactile impressions, and that a well marked anatomical cortical representation of cutaneous sensibility exists. 29 references.—F. C. Sumner.

5090. Joy, Harold H. (504 State Tower Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.) **Agnostic alexia without agraphia following trauma.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1948, 31, 811-820.—The probable localization of the lesion causing "mind blindness" in a locomotive engineer following an apparently minor head injury with a clinical summary of the case is presented. 35 references.—D. Shaad.

5091. Klein, R., & Attlee, J. H. (Bristol Mental Hospital, Eng.) **The syndrome of alexia and amnesic aphasia: subarachnoidal haemorrhage with symptom of partial occlusion of the spinal subarachnoidal space.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 59-69.—A patient, semi-comatose after a subarachnoidal hemorrhage, was manic for several days, followed by reduced mental activity with severe memory loss, amnesic aphasia, alexia, some slight spelling and writing defects, and acalculia. After 3 months of general improvement the special defects were still present, and there was an upper right-sided homonymous quadrantic hemianopia.—W. L. Wilkins.

5092. Malzberg, Benjamin. (N. Y. State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Albany.) **A study of first admissions with general paresis to hospitals for mental disease in New York state, year ended March 31, 1945.**

Psychiat. Quart., 1947, 21, 212-232.—First admissions with general paresis have declined steadily since 1918. There is a declining trend in the percentage of cases in which syphilis is considered the causative factor in disease. First admissions with general paresis were younger than all first admissions. Male general paretics are older than female general paretics. First admissions include a high percentage with low levels of education and a higher percentage with normal personality make-up than do all first admissions. Rates of first admissions are highest among the divorced and separated, and higher among urban than rural populations. Negroes and other colored races have higher rates than whites. Foreign-born white males have a higher rate than native white males.—M. P. Klinger.

5093. Solomon, Harry C. (*Boston Psychopathic Hosp., Mass.*), Rose, Augustus S., & Arnot, Robert E. Electric shock therapy in general paresis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1948, 107, 377-381.—13 psychotic general paretics were given electric shock treatment as well as the routine malaria and penicillin treatment. Recovery was rapid for those patients in whom affective disorders were prominent but little change in the psychotic picture was noted in patients with organic dementia or schizophrenic syndromes. Since shock is an effective cure in some cases, it is probable that the psychotic symptoms of the paretic are not anatomically determined.—L. B. Heathers.

[See also abstracts 4941, 5057.]

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

5094. Altable, Jose Peinado. (*Centro Materno Infantil Gral., Maximino Avila Camacho, Mexico City, Mex.*) The Rorschach psychodiagnostic as applied to deaf-mutes. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1947, 11, 74-79.—Rorschach responses were obtained from 45 deaf-mute children through the use of "mimic language" with an experienced teacher as interpreter. Structural analysis of results revealed as outstanding characteristics of the group: color and shading shock; feelings of inferiority and sexual complexes; lack of plan and order; absence of precision with rigidity of thinking; lack of intellectual control over the affective impulses; coartation. The total picture resembled that of neurotic groups. 6 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

5095. Cibus, P. Zur Pathologie der Lokaladaptation. (The pathology of local adaptation.) *Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1947, 148, 1-92.—The subject is presented with a coloured or white object on the Bjerrum screen which he regards with either central or peripheral vision and the time is measured for the sensation of colour or light to disappear. The time decreases with increasing degree of eccentricity of the stimulus and normal curves of adaptation-time against angle of view are plotted for stimuli of various colours. The curves for congenital colour-defectives differ fundamentally from those of normal subjects and the author suggests that this method of

study lends itself to differential diagnosis. Similar claims are made for cases of amblyopia with nystagmus and for diseases of the choroid, retina, visual pathway and visual cortex; in fact it is claimed that the method provides a far more delicate index to lesions in these regions than that provided by visual acuity measurements.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

5096. Corner, George W. Sensory devices. In Andrus, E. C., et al., *Advances in military medicine*. (22: 5186), 747-754.—Research activities beginning late in 1943 on instrument methods in blindness rehabilitation are described. The major activities concerned the development of instruments for electronic reading and guidance devices for the blind. Research was also started on improved optical devices for reduced vision and on sound recordings for the blind.—C. M. Louttit.

5097. Herzau, W. Nachweis und Messung von Korrespondenzdiskrepanzen der Augen. (The examination and measurement of aniseikonia.) *Klin. Mbl. Augenheilk.*, 1947, 112, 267-277.—A short review on aniseikonia and of the methods used for examination (1) by means of the horopter, e.g., in De Gramont's apparatus, (2) by comparing incongruous retinal images in a haploscope, e.g., the ophthalmoeikonometer and Barker's eikonometer, (3) by metroscopy, i.e., by comparing unocularly and binocularly seen points at different distances from the fixation point, e.g., Tschermak's apparatus, and (4) by comparing the size of the two images in diplopia, e.g., in Brecher's Maddox-eikonometer.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

5098. Johnson, Elizabeth Hughes. (*State School for Deaf, Jacksonville, Ill.*) The ability of pupils in a school for the deaf to understand various methods of communication. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1948, 93, 194-213; 258-314.—An evaluation of the ability of pupils to understand language through various means of communication used by acoustically handicapped persons was made at the State School for the Deaf at Jacksonville, Illinois. The author includes in her article a history of methods of communication with the deaf and an 81-item bibliography.—G. I. Corona.

5099. Levine, Edna Simon. (*Lexington School for Deaf, New York.*) The psychological service program of the Lexington School for the Deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1948, 93, 149-164.—The psychological service program here described was set up to help teachers determine a student's ability, aptitudes and needs. It also hoped to help the student develop to the utmost of his ability, meet his needs, and enlarge his interests. These "... objectives are being achieved through three specific approaches, namely: (1) Educational Classification, (2) Psychological Diagnosis and Treatment of Behavior Problems, (3) Group Guidance."—G. I. Corona.

5100. Livingston, P. C. Heterophoria in aircrew: its clinical and psychological significance. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc., Australia*, 1946, 6, 60.—A resumé of the Royal Air Force progress in the conception and treat-

ment of heterophoria. In 1917 Major Clements was the first to point out the effects of heterophoria in aircrew, and in 1920 a standard was laid down by the Ophthalmic Department of the Royal Air Force. 19 years of practical experience proved that a much wider range of defects could be allowed and in 1939 a new standard was adopted. The second World War gave a great impetus to this work and the training was undertaken on recruits as well as those pilots whose heterophoria was acquired as the result of fatigue and anxiety. This work, undertaken by trained orthoptists, produced, especially in the fatigue cases, "results which it is felt left no doubt as to the value of orthoptic treatment in the Service." The reviewer, after 5 years of army service, was convinced that orthoptics should also be an essential part of the Army Medical Corps.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

5101. Lobell, H. Seelentaubheit. (Functional deafness.) *Arch. Ohr., Nas., u. Kehlk.-Heilk.*, 1944, 154, 157.—Case histories are given for 9 children with functional deafness. These children were neither deaf-and-dumb, nor feeble-minded, but were merely retarded in language development. They could perceive, but could not apperceive. The cause of functional deafness is believed to lie in some pathology or functional weakness of the cortical area responsible for concept formation. The diagnosis was made after normal, or nearly normal, hearing and normal intelligence had been ascertained. Observations revealed a noticeable tendency to repeat phrases in parrot-like fashion, an insensitivity to sound stimuli and a poor ability to localize sound. Treatment, (not specified), yielded good results. The children stammered for several years and clung to baby talk for a long while.—*J. Deussen.*

5102. MacFarlan, Douglas. Problem of the congenitally deaf child. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1948, 137, 774-775.—Children deafened at birth or before the age of 2 years do not ordinarily learn to speak. However most such children have some usable hearing that can be reached by amplified sound. Hearing aids should be tried so that they may have a speech environment in which they may learn language habits.—*C. M. Loultit.*

5103. MacPherson, Jane. (Central Inst. for Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.), & Lane, Helen S. A comparison of deaf and hearing on the Hiskey Test and on performance scales. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1948, 93, 178-184.—The Hiskey Test of Learning Aptitude (a test for deaf children) was given to 61 deaf children and 66 speech defective children. These 2 groups were also given either the Advanced Performance Scale used at Central Institute for the Deaf or the Randall's Island series for younger children. "The correlation coefficient between scores on the Learning Test and the Performance Scales was $.74 \pm .04$ for the deaf and $.90 \pm .02$ for the hearing indicating that the Learning Test is a valid test of intelligence."—*G. I. Corona.*

5104. Montan, Karl. Några synpunkter på anpassningsproblem för partiellt arbetsföra inom

yrkeslivet. (Considerations for the rehabilitation of the handicapped toward effective living.) *Menneske og Miljø*, 1947, 2, 195-199.—Training of workers in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in vision, hearing, etc., is an acute problem, as the qualifications for such workers and teachers are not commonly found. Special training for entry of the handicapped into selected industries may require departures from that used in training the normal population. In Sweden there can be utilized 60% more handicapped in outside work, and 100% more in industry, and attempts are now being made to meet these situations. Problems of the deaf and dumb, and the blind require greater consideration, and are more acute. It is necessary to consider the special condition of the disability, and yet also to consider the interest and aptitudes of the trainee. There are great possibilities in this field, but there are also economic limits in the medical care and training. The special schools for such purposes are an indication of good-will and hope to humanity in a world of seeming turmoil.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

5105. Scoebee, Richard G. (640 So. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.) Anatomic factors in the etiology of heterotropia. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1948, 31, 781-795.—Abnormal check ligaments, abnormal muscle slips, and abnormal insertions are analysed in detail with respect to their part in the etiology of heterotropia.—*D. Shaad.*

5106. Stengel, E. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Eng.) The syndrome of visual alexia with colour agnosia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1948, 94, 46-58.—Two cases are reviewed in detail in which the visual alexia was of the nature of a word-blindness with partial letter-blindness. Significance of test results in speech, writing, reading of words, letters, and figures and of the test results of color vision is related to possible cerebral localization. 18 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5107. Strøm, Nils, De partiellt arbetsföra. (The work for the handicapped.) *Menneske og Miljø*, 1947, 2, 190-194.—The rehabilitation of the handicapped is being given great consideration throughout the world to-day. In Sweden a committee has been named to formulate and develop a system of education for the disabled. It is considered society's duty to undertake this worthy endeavor. It is being carried on in hospitals as occupational therapy, and there are also many correspondence courses which have become popular and of great assistance. The community provides 25% of the cost and the state, the other 75%. The work has been met with such great enthusiasm and success, that the committee is encouraged to continue the advancement of progress in this project.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

5108. Williams, Boyce R. Cooperative school and rehabilitation programs, their organization and factors of effectiveness. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1948, 93, 165-173.—It is not true that developing a rehabilitation program will reduce or eliminate shop training responsibility in the school, and that integrating these two is an evasion of their responsibility on the part of the school. The rehabilitation pro-

gram points "... toward the economic self-sufficiency of the individual."—G. I. Corona.

5109. Zucker, Luise. (*Lafargue Clinic, New York*.) Rorschach patterns of a group of hard of hearing patients. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1947, 11, 68-73.—The Rorschach patterns of 26 hard of hearing patients display a striking uniformity, despite heterogeneity of the group with respect to sex, age, education and socio-economic status. The pattern is one of submissiveness, resignation, suppressed hostility, anxiety, depression, affective instability, evasiveness, insecurity, and passive withdrawal. It is suggested that the Rorschach method may be useful in differentiating between psychogenic deafness and organic deafness. Further research should be directed toward this problem. 6 references.—E. M. L. Burchard.

[See also abstracts 4708, 4779, 5104, 5107, 5139, 5141.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

5110. Blair, Glenn Myers. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*.) The psychological basis of the modern curriculum: 6. How learning theory is related to curriculum organization. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 161-166.—Certain concepts and findings from the field of learning theory which have direct implications for curriculum development deal with readiness for learning, motivation and learning, organization in learning, and transfer of training. "... the effective curriculum is one which: (1) makes provision for varying maturity and experience levels of pupils, (2) gears learning activities to the needs and goals of pupils, (3) provides projects, problems and units of experience which possess meaning and structure for the pupil, and (4) carefully selects and appraises projected pupil activities in terms of their transfer value to life's situations."—E. B. Mallory.

5111. Bloch, M.-A. (*U. France, Paris*.) Philosophie de l'éducation nouvelle. (Philosophy of the new education.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1948. 146 p. Fr. 220.—Some of the topics considered are the ethical postulates of traditional education; intellectual, moral and social teaching, the unity of the cultural ideal and the ethics of the new education, and the significance and limits of confidence in the child. The new education is contrasted with the traditional, stressing the necessity for substituting sublimation of instincts for a pedagogy of repression. Discussion of the philosophy of Dewey, Kerschensteiner, Claparède and others leads to emphasis upon functional education founded on needs and psychological interests depending upon the child's stage of development, and demanding expression. In the traditional school where the centre of gravity is outside the child, external authority leads to hypocritical submission instead of self-government on the part of the individual. In the new school the pupil is encouraged to cultivate initiative. He is active rather than passive and is cooperative in group activity. In the last analysis,

the new education relegates to their proper places the methods and motivations on which traditional education is founded. 113 references.—G. E. Bird.

5112. Brady, Elizabeth H. Education for leadership. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1948, 21, 507-517.—This is a discussion of the importance of training all the children who go to school in some aspects of leadership. Such training is held to be a matter of methodology and underlying philosophy of approach. Included is a discussion of sources of misunderstanding about leadership and how it functions, a listing of specific methodological mistakes and their consequences, and suggestions as to what schools can do to train their products in leadership.—J. E. Horrocks.

5113. Brownell, William A. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) Criteria of learning in educational research. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 170-182.—Both the tests used in schools and the criteria customarily employed in educational research are all too often measures of speed and accuracy in a specific function recently taught. Since teaching presumably aims at improvement of process-level, at retention of functions, and at establishing principles which are transferable to new procedures, it is important that these objectives should help determine the criteria of learning which are to be selected for studies dealing with basic educational research.—E. B. Mallory.

5114. Bruce, William F. (*State Teachers Coll., Oneonta, N. Y.*) The psychological bases of the modern curriculum: 5. How a psychological approach to human values clarifies educational objectives. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 157-160.—Psychology tells us that the work of the schools can be effective only if the values emphasized are suitable to the capacities and in accord with the motives of girls and boys of various ages. It tells also how cultural factors may modify apparent abilities and suggests ways in which personal and other environmental influences can be improved. Those who teach educational psychology must, on their part, realize that the central objective of the public schools is democratic living and should select subject matter for instruction, methods of teaching and problems for research with an eye upon the objectives of public education in a democracy.—E. B. Mallory.

5115. Cook, Walter W. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*.) The psychological basis of the modern curriculum: 3. Individual differences and curriculum practice. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 141-148.—Even after classes have been sectioned on the basis of ability, there will remain in any group, a range of individual differences which will increase from the early to the later grades. Factual drill on a curriculum with limited aims may result in apparent homogeneity of pupils, but this provides a low level of knowledge, which is not long retained. Teaching with unlimited goals, leading to meaningful structured learning, involving problem-solving and the application of principles to new situations, will produce effects which are more valuable and more permanent. Since this will also bring about greater variation among the pupils, it requires the teacher

to know the pupils' individual abilities more accurately, for which she will need smaller classes and increased available information regarding them, and it will necessitate also a greatly expanded repertoire of instructional material and techniques.—E. B. Mallory.

5116. Heaton, Margaret M. **Sororities and the school culture.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1948, 21, 527-535.—A survey was made of the effect of sororities upon the inter-personal relations of the students at a mid-western high school. Opinions were gathered from students and their parents and a survey of participation in activity programs was made. Conclusions include suggested methods of approaching the public school sorority problem.—J. E. Horrocks.

5117. Le Mieux, F. V. (307 Washington St., Waukegan, Ill.) **A school vision survey.** *Optom. Wkly*, 1948, 39, 953.—Reports on a survey of vision tests on over 3,000 school children during the school year 1947-48. 500+ were referred for further eye examination.—D. Shaad.

5118. Levi, Albert William. **General education in the social studies.** Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1948. xviii, 336 p. \$3.50.—This is a report on the work of the Cooperative Study in General Education in the field of social studies. The social studies have the role of providing understanding of society in preparing for intelligent social action. Two major projects are here reported, both concerned with studying student attitudes toward social problems. The first of these is an analysis and discussion of student responses to a specially prepared instrument known as the Inventory of Social Understanding. The responses of 828 college freshmen to the 150 items of this attitude scale are analyzed. The results indicate students to be more liberal in their attitudes toward democratic principles and political problems than toward economic subjects; they are more prejudiced against government and labor than against private owners and employers; and their greatest deficiency in social knowledge is in the field of economics. The second of the major problems was a study of student attitudes about the postwar world, in which the responses of over 2,000 cases to a questionnaire entitled Inventory of Beliefs about Postwar Reconstruction are analyzed. The majority of the respondents were students in the first two years of mid-western colleges during 1943. Knowledge and belief are not always in agreement, and the evidence of ignorance and uncertainty afford the basis for planning instruction in the social studies. Two chapters present the results of special studies using these Inventories. The first by Charles R. Hoffer "Analysis for one college of the study" (p. 160-181), presents the data for responses of 319 students concerning postwar reconstruction. The results clearly indicate the need for training in the social sciences because of the prevalence of uncertainty, biases, inconsistencies, and unwarranted traditionalism. The second study by C. D. Stevens "Analysis for a social science class" (p. 182-216), presents detailed results on the responses of one

class of 24 students on both of the Inventories. The last part of the book presents in detail proposals for a social science curriculum and methods of teaching it.—C. M. Louttit.

5119. Myer, Lester N. (Dept. Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.) **Vision in our schools.** *Optom. Wkly*, 1948, 39, 879-884.—Factors which should be recognized as essential to good vision for school children are outlined.—D. Shaad.

5120. Wegener, Frank Corliss. **The philosophical beliefs of leaders in American education.** In *University of Southern California, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1947*. Los Angeles, Calif., 1947, 167-169.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1947.

5121. Wynne, John P. (State Teachers Coll., Farmville, Va.) **Philosophies of education from the standpoint of the philosophy of experimentalism.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1947. xiv, 427 p. \$5.00.—The educational philosophy of experimentalism, as developed by Dewey, Kilpatrick, and Bode, is expounded and contrasted with the educational philosophies of authoritarianism and laissez faire. This is done first in general terms for each of the six "fundamental features of educative experience:" relativity, sociality, motivation, creativity, selectivity, and unity. The 3 philosophies are then contrasted in their application to the following features of educational practice: educational aims, subject matter, educational organization, school curriculum, general method, school training, educational research, devices and techniques, improvement programs, and educational leadership.—A. Gladstone.

SCHOOL LEARNING

5122. Artley, A. Sterl. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) **General and specific factors in reading comprehension.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1948, 16, 181-186.—Data secured by administering a series of reading comprehension and social studies achievement tests to 200 eleventh grade pupils were correlated to determine the relationship between general and specific reading comprehension. "A coefficient of correlation of .79 was found to exist between the measures of reading comprehension of a specific nature and general reading comprehension. This was reduced to .75 when the effect of intelligence was partialled out. . . . This relation is not so high, however, as to dismiss the possibility that a great number of pupils can profit from instruction in the specialized skills and abilities that go into reading in a particular content area. The need for each teacher to be cognizant of the skills demanded by the area in which he is instructing is pointed out."—G. G. Thompson.

5123. Cruickshank, William M. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) **Arithmetic work habits of mentally retarded boys.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 318-330.—The Buswell-John Diagnostic Chart for Fundamentals of Arithmetic was administered to 2 groups of 15 boys each: (1) a group of mentally retarded subjects comprising the experimental group

who had a mean CA of 14.29 years, a mean MA of 10.06 years, and a mean IQ of 73.33; (2) a group of subjects comprising the control group who had a mean CA of 9.09 years, a mean MA of 9.96 years, and a mean IQ of 110.40. In solving exercises involving all 4 fundamental arithmetic operations the mentally retarded boys were inferior to the normal boys. In both groups there was greater proficiency in addition and subtraction than in multiplication and division. In the experimental group 4 types of work habits were found to cause error and difficulty. The first type included certain primitive or immature procedures such as counting on fingers, multiplying by adding figures together until the required product is obtained. The second type was technical in nature and due to a lack of understanding of the basic procedures in the fundamental operations. The outstanding difficulty in this category was the lack of proficiency in the manipulation of combinations involving zero. Carelessness accounted for the third type. Errors in reading constituted the fourth type of poor habit.—V. M. Staudt.

5124. Eames, Thomas H. (Boston U., Boston, Mass.) Comparison of eye conditions among 1,000 reading failures, 500 ophthalmic patients, and 150 unselected children. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1948, 31, 713-717.—Hypermetropia, exophoria at near, retarded speed of word recognition, and IQ's below 90 occur more frequently among poor readers than in the other groups tested.—D. Shaad.

5125. McGann, Mary. Improving the scholarship of college freshmen with remedial reading instructions. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 183-186.—College freshmen were offered a remedial reading program stressing vocabulary study, assignment of materials describing techniques for improving reading, and supervised study with attention to outlining and notetaking. A large gain in percentile scores was shown by 13 out of 14 students, when the results of a preliminary survey with The Iowa Silent Reading Test were compared with a final test on the Nelson-Denny Reading Test.—E. B. Mallory.

5126. Preston, Ralph C., & Tuft, Edwin N. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) The reading habits of superior college students. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1948, 16, 196-201.—The purpose of this study was to determine to what extent a group of college students with superior scholarship ratings possess efficient reading habits. A battery of reading and ophthalmographic tests was administered to 22 women who in their junior year of college had attained an average scholastic rating of 4.4. The evidence obtained does not support the view that successful college students are uniformly efficient readers. Less than half of the group read faster than 325 words per minute, average eye-span for the experimental group was only slightly above the norms, comprehension scores for the group were similar to what might be expected from an unselected group of seniors. Intercorrelations between the various measures used in this study are generally low.—G. G. Thompson.

5127. Triggs, Frances O. Present status of developmental and remedial reading programs at the college level. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1948, 10, 238-244.—The complex process of reading is analyzed into its component skills, and the special problems of the various kinds of reading are noted. The program of improving the reading proficiency of the college population will optimally require the services of both a reading specialist and the members of the several academic departments.—F. W. Finger.

5128. Weintraub, Ruth G., & Salley, Ruth E. (Hunter Coll., New York.) Hunter College reports on its veterans. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1948, 68, 59-63.—In September 1946, 507 veteran men were admitted to a special session at Hunter College. In this article various characteristics of this group are presented. Their performances are compared with the regular class of 685 women admitted at the same time. In general their achievement was somewhat superior to that of the women, as they received a higher proportion of A's and B's and had an identical failure rate. The correlation between high school averages and first term college scores was only .23 for the men but was .50 for the women. The conclusion is that the veteran group has amply justified the exceptions made to the standard admission requirements.—C. M. Louttit.

5129. Wright, Herbert F. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) The psychological bases of the modern curriculum: 4. How the psychology of motivation is related to curriculum development. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 149-156.—Children have "normative needs," e.g., for health and vocational preparation, which are appreciated by adults but not by the children themselves. They have also "psychological needs," e.g., for recreation and social contacts, which are felt by the children; but even these supply rather indirect motivation, in that the child's conscious want is only for a specific, immediate thing or action. In order to fulfill the child's essential needs and to make operative these fundamental bases of motivation the school must constantly present to the child a situation that is *cognitively well-structured*, that is, one in which "the child has definite goals with paths leading toward them, is clear about what he may not do, and knows what is coming next."—E. B. Mallory.

[See also abstract 4707.]

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

5130. Christensen, Harold T. (Brigham Young U., Provo, Utah.) Factors in the size and sex composition of families; a survey of student opinion. *Proc. Utah Acad. Sci.*, 1946, 23, 107-113.—Beginning in the autumn of 1941 through the spring of 1944, a questionnaire was administered to students in the courtship and marriage classes at Brigham Young U. Two items were selected to supply data for this paper: (1) "Draw circles around the numbers below which correspond to the approximate number of sons and daughters you desire in your family"—

numbers from 0 through 10 were listed; (2) "Do you believe that married couples are justified in having smaller families than nature intended; that is, in practicing birth control?" Over 1200 questionnaires were returned and usable. 3 tables showing detailed results are given. On the average 4.3 children were desired; girls desired more children than did boys; and the number of children desired increased each year. More sons were desired in marriage than daughters (2.32 as compared with 1.98). The preference for sons was greater on the part of men. Birth control was favored by 55% (57.2% of men and 53.7% of women), disapproved of by $\frac{1}{4}$ and the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ were in doubt. Comparisons with similar studies in other universities show similar ratios in desired sex of children, but larger size of desired families and less approval of birth control at Brigham Young U.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

5131. Dowd, M. Amadeus. (*Society of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Monroe, Mich.*) **Changes in moral reasoning through the high school years.** *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1948, 7 (2). 120 p.—A questionnaire consisting of 30 problem situations involving moral questions was administered to 100 Catholic girls in each of grades 8 through 12. The subjects were asked what they would do if confronted by each of 30 problems presented. They were also asked to indicate the reasons for their choice. The resulting reasons were classified as ethical, emotional, or pragmatic. An analysis was made of age changes and characteristic age responses on the basis of each of the 3 classifications. Final conclusions listed 12 trends disclosed by the analysis.—*J. E. Horrocks.*

5132. Flood, W. E., & Crossland, R. W. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) **The origins of interest and motives for study of natural sciences and psychology among adult students in voluntary courses.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 18, 105-117.—Groups of adult students in natural sciences and in psychology, numbering 626 and 193 respectively, supplied information concerning their reasons for the choice of these studies. Additional questions designed to determine the source of the interest were asked. Interest in natural sciences was found to originate predominantly in the contact with science had previously in school, while books and magazines exerted significant influence. Such reading, together with lectures, was cited most often by those who had not studied science at school. Among the dominant motives, the desire "to understand the present world" was outstanding in both sex groups. Sex differences in motivation were small, although males showed a greater vocational interest in science. In the case of psychology interest developed mainly from reading and through friends. The predominant motives were of a practical but non-vocational sort, e.g., "understanding other people," with vocational reasons occupying the second position. Sex differences were negligible.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

5133. Gilbert, G. M. (*Princeton U., Princeton, N. J.*) **Sex on the campus.** In *Geddes, D. P., &*

Curie, E., About the Kinsey Report. (22: 4810), 70-84.—The data of the Kinsey Report indicate the necessity for better sex education and further that such education must come before high school graduation. In this respect the need for better and more extensive guidance in the high school is pointed out, and the place of the clinical psychologist in such a program is described. Because the peak of sex activity is found to be in the late teens, there is a special problem in connection with the college student. The author recommends that it be made possible for college students to marry before graduation and that rules and customs against such marriages be removed.—*C. M. Louttit.*

5134. Luchins, Abraham S., & Luchins, Edith H. (*Yeshiva U., New York.*) **Children's attitudes toward homogeneous groupings.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1948, 72, 3-9.—Interviews were conducted with 190 elementary school children in classes with ability groupings. Those in the average and dull groups thought their parents would like to have them in the bright class. They also preferred friends from this class. The bright class pupils wished to remain there. There seemed to be a kind of intellectual caste-system which perhaps came from the "basic competitive philosophy which seemed to pervade the school."—*R. B. Ammons.*

5135. Schonell, Fred J. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) **The development of educational research in Great Britain. Part III. Present fields of research.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 18, 53-66.—Increasing recognition of the importance of emotional factors in child behavior is reflected in the recent development of research into the attitudes and interests of pupils. Attitudes toward school and home have been measured by various methods. Modified attitude scales have proved both valid and reliable, and the results derived therefrom are of practical educational significance. Investigations of pupil interest in subject fields have been numerous, and the recreational interests of children have been examined, although little progress has been made in applying the findings to curriculum reorganization and to the modification of educational methods. Studies of the vocational interests of adolescents and of the growth of sentiments have been reported, and these should prove of great value in educational guidance. Substantial research on curriculum content and teaching methods has included descriptions of experimental procedures in schools, and experimental studies of general and of special subject teaching methods. (see 22: 2292)—*R. C. Strassburger.*

[See also abstracts 4936, 5187.]

SPECIAL EDUCATION

5136. Brown, Fred. (*Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.*) **What American men want to know about sex.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 27, 119-125.—Between January and July 1946, 20,000 U. S. A. troops in Europe were addressed in small groups on the topic "Sex: Fallacies, Facts, and Problems" by a 3-man

panel. Each member "presented a 10-minute introduction to his phase of the subject chiefly for the purpose of stimulating questions" which were "answered frankly and without reservation." The majority of questions were spontaneous, i.e., not touched upon in the initial talks. These revealed widespread sex ignorance. Greatest frequency of questions fell in the following 10 categories (highest to lowest) only 4 of which (those italicized) were originally discussed: birth control, *orgasm*, *sterility*, craving for sex, homosexuality, masturbation, *menstruation*, over-indulgence, pregnancy, *sex determination*. The author states that these results underscore the need for frank, adult, popular sex education presented without "moralistic values" in the United States, especially in our high schools and colleges. He regards the traditional "sex lecture" as "grossly inadequate."—J. C. Franklin.

5137. Featherstone, W. B. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) Grouping in relation to the education of slow learners. *J. except. Child.*, 1948, 14, 172-175; 192.—"Elaborate administrative schemes of grouping and regrouping, of regulating progress, of marking for effort rather than attainment, of thinning out standard courses of study, of providing multiple editions of basic texts . . ." are some of the attempts to solve the educational problem of the slow learner. The revision of administrative and instructional policies depend on the teacher's ability to acquire knowledge of the significant dynamics of the groups and their skill to teach heterogeneous groups.—G. I. Corona.

5138. Keller, Franklin J. (*Metropolitan Vocational High School, New York.*) Principles of vocational education; the primacy of the person. New York: D. C. Heath, 1948. 402 p. \$3.50.—The principles of vocational education may be learned through a recognition and acceptance of the basic fundamentals of vocational guidance, a basic philosophy of education and life as found in a democracy and its implementation through the various educational media operative within the educational system of a democratic society. Throughout "the principal thesis of this book is that sound vocational education provides an all-around education for the individual," and, "is in fact, the best kind of general education." In educating the individual for the world of work, recognition must be given to him in terms of his personality, his aptitudes, his goals, as well as his limitations. Both the objectives and methodology in achieving a sound approach to vocational education are formulated by covering material which includes: the nature and scope of the problem of vocational education, the historical background, "the primacy of the person," his motivation, interests and intelligence, as well as his physical and mental health. The functional aspects of vocational education, such as, the curriculum, methods, administration, teacher and counselor training and selection, as well as supervision are covered. The whole program is then evaluated in terms of effective tech-

niques, further research, expansion of guidance staffs, and total desirable outcomes.—S. Kasman.

5139. Kerr, M. Marcus. (*New Jersey School for Deaf, Trenton.*) Research in the education of the deaf. *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1948, 93, 185-193.—An annotated bibliography of research theses in the education of the deaf.—G. I. Corona.

5140. Leland, Bernice. Distinguishing the remedial child from the child in need of special education. *J. except. Child.*, 1948, 14, 225-230; 253.—"Distinguishing between the remedial child and the child in need of special education begins with giving full consideration to a child's experimental background and to his psychological, physical and emotional characteristics, which constitute the core of his individual problem." The selection of such children and satisfactory planning for them can be simplified by . . . administrative attention to matters of analysis, organization, and teacher training.—G. I. Corona.

5141. Sheldon, William. (*Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.*) Teaching acoustically handicapped children to read. *J. except. Child.*, 1948, 14, 235-238.—The deaf child should be taught to understand quickly. He approaches reading with 4 handicaps not common to the average hearing child. These are (1) lack of auditory memory, (2) an inadequate speaking vocabulary (3) occasionally defective speech. Various principles are suggested.—G. I. Corona.

5142. Weiner, Bluma Beryl. (*Wayne County Training Sch., Northville, Mich.*) The use of systematic classroom observation to aid in curriculum planning and guidance for young mentally retarded boys. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1948, 52, 331-336.—The use of an achievement inventory developed for objective observation of the youngest boys in the Prolonged Pre-Academic Unit of the Wayne County Training School is described. Its value as a practical supplement to the information obtained from the application of standardized tests is indicated. The author notes that the inventory has also guided curriculum and schedule changes and it has served to increase the teacher's knowledge of the specific strengths and weaknesses of the children. Its success in classroom application has encouraged further explorations in usable materials and better ways of presentation. This inventory, when it is completed and presented in final form at a later date, will be a guide for objective observation of pre-academic achievements, which a teacher may modify for use in her own situation.—V. M. Staudt.

[See also abstracts 4835, 4953, 4994, 4995, 5098, 5160.]

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5143. Bowen, Hilliard Alphonso. Student personnel services in the Negro land-grant colleges. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus. 1947, No. 53, 3-9.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1946.

5144. Recktenwald, Lester N. (Archdiocesan Veterans' Advisement Center, Inc., New York.) The appeal of information about occupations. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1948, 16, 187-191.—The Cleeton Vocational Interest Inventory was administered to 166 twelfth grade boys at the beginning of a semester. The boys were then asked to select favored occupations and to investigate these types of work with the aid of books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc. made available in the counseling room. The 106 boys who completed the assignment by the end of the semester were compared with the 60 boys who did not complete their projects. The students who finished the assignment scored significantly higher (number of pluses) on the vocational inventory, and had made significantly higher marks in their academic subjects throughout their high school career. "It appears that the teacher of occupations has a problem with respect to the motivation of low achievers which is little different from that of teachers of other academic subjects."—G. G. Thompson.

5145. Stult, Dewey B., & Schlicher, Raymond J. Handbook for advisers to students planning to enter medicine. Chicago: Association of American Medical Colleges, 1948. 34 p. 50¢.—This manual for advisers of pre-medical students briefly describes the general nature of the medical training program and summarizes the research findings on factors associated with success in the study of medicine. In several appendixes tables showing the requirements and statistics of medical schools are presented. 53 references.—C. M. Louttit.

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

5146. Bradford, E. J. G. (Sheffield U., England.) Symposium on the selection of pupils for different types of secondary schools. IV. An experimenter's point of view. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 18, 67-86.—Effective selection of pupils for technical education or grammar school training is contingent upon the development of test batteries which differentiate types of ability, and which show constant, measurable differences between the verbal and practical factors. Experimental data indicate the existence of such measurable, constant, and educationally significant differences in the performances of 11-year-olds, provided the MA is at least 12. A battery in which performance tests, including a practical test such as the author's Drawing test, and scholastic tests are equally balanced is suitable for selecting pupils for a technical school. Since emotional factors differentially influence test success, children who show a strong verbal bias on a battery containing practical tests should be clinically examined before final allocation. Measurement of general ability should be made independently of the assessment of bias toward verbal or practical ability.—R. C. Strassburger.

5147. Freeman, Frank S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The psychological basis of the modern curriculum: 7. How the curriculum is evaluated and modified through educational measurement.

J. educ. Psychol., 1948, 39, 167-169.—Currently employed tests of educational achievement are too narrowly directed to measuring factual residue by recognition memory and too rarely concerned with the pupil's adequacy in problem solving and other complex processes. To the extent that this is true, such tests are not in accord with the stated aims of present day education. Persons who use such tests need to know the assumptions on which test construction is based. They should know, too, exactly what the tests measure, and they should understand their limitations. More emphasis should be placed on methods of constructing valid essay examinations.—E. B. Mallory.

[See also abstract 4714.]

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

5148. Anderson, G. Lester. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The psychological basis of the modern curriculum: 2. Theories of behavior and some curriculum issues. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 133-140.—The traditional concept of man is that of a "free soul," whereas the concept defined by current psychology is that of a dynamic lawful system. The latter may be interpreted either as "a machine" or as a "dynamic force" which is an energy system interactive with other energy systems of the environment. The basic concept which an educator adopts will affect in fundamental ways his evaluation, as well as his understanding, of the psychological problems of individual differences, motivation, practice, and transfer effect. The evaluation and improvement of current curricula for prospective teachers will depend on the concept of man which one adopts.—E. B. Mallory.

5149. Barker, M. Elizabeth. (State Teachers Coll., St. Cloud, Minn.) Summary of the relation of personality adjustments of teachers to their efficiency in teaching. *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 41, 664-675.—Three teachers ranking as "superior," "average," "below average" in teaching ability were selected from the staffs of each of 20 schools in consultation with their principals and supervisor. A standard interview was held with these teachers in connection with a Health Survey. Data were collected with reference to 14 phases of adjustment. Of these 7 were described as "life adjustments" and 7 as "work adjustments." The correlations between teaching efficiency and life adjustments varied from .08 to .35; between efficiency and work adjustments from .36 to .58.—M. Murphy.

5150. Barr, A. S. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Wisconsin studies of teaching ability. *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 41, 710-717.—Among problems currently under investigation are those related to the criterion of teaching efficiency, measurement, evaluation and prediction of teaching efficiency. A brief description is given of 24 studies now in progress.—M. Murphy.

5151. Bishop, Clifford L. (Northwest Missouri State Teachers Coll., Maryville.) The selection of teacher interns. *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 41, 687-694.—

Questionnaires were sent to a jury of 36 specialists in teacher education concerning the most desirable practices in teacher intern selection, and a questionnaire concerning practices in actual use was sent to 59 educational institutions participating in programs of internship. The most important factors in the selection of teachers according to respondents in both groups were: personal attitudes, freedom from emotional defects, general undergraduate scholastic record. An average of B- or better was generally considered desirable.—*M. Murphy.*

5152. **Bobbitt, Blanche G.** (*Los Angeles (Calif.) City Schools.*) **A suggested procedure for the selection of prospective teachers at the end of the sophomore year of college.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 41, 676-686.—In 1945 owing to a shortage of elementary school teachers in Los Angeles an attempt was made to select teachers at the end of the Sophomore year so that those selected would be likely to succeed in teaching and also be able to return to college later in order to graduate and qualify for a regular credential. Selection was based on measures of intelligence, achievement, interests, attitudes, and temperament; and on a committee evaluation based on test results, personal interview, and accumulated information. Data are complete on 34 cases. Of these 28 were accepted by the examining committee and only one of those accepted was reported by her principal as failing. 37 references.—*M. Murphy.*

5153. **Eliassen, R. H.** (*Bethany Coll., Bethany, W. Va.*), & **Martin, Robert L.** **Teacher recruitment and selection during the period 1944 through 1947.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 41, 641-663.—The critical shortage of teachers has produced increased interest in recruitment and selection. This interest is reflected in the literature which is more than double that of the previous 4 years. The authors give a bibliography of 193 references. The material in these references is briefly analyzed and summarized.—*M. Murphy.*

5154. **Emans, Lester M.** (*Eau Claire State Teachers Coll., Eau Claire, Wis.*) **In-service education of teachers through cooperative curriculum study.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 41, 695-702.—The Western Dane County (Wisconsin) Cooperative Curriculum Study Program is described. Local groups of teachers met during the year for discussion along with resource leaders. An Educational Attitudes Scale and an Educational Practices Scale were administered at the beginning of the program and again at the end. The results showed that attitudes changed significantly during the interval. The Educational Practices Scale revealed no significant change. When the practices of the teachers were rated by their supervisors, however, a significant change was found.—*M. Murphy.*

5155. **Kaplan, Louis.** (*Oregon Coll. Educ., Monmouth.*) **The status and function of men teachers in urban elementary schools.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1948, 41, 703-709.—Information obtained from psychologists and educators was used to construct 2 questionnaires: one sent to men teachers in elementary

schools of city districts throughout the nation, the other to school administrators similarly located. Psychologists and educators in a very considerable majority believed men teachers were needed in the elementary school. Principals and supervisors generally agreed. The men teachers themselves thought they were contributing significantly to the elementary school program. They were so dissatisfied, however, that only 1 in 5 planned to stay in elementary teaching. Sources of dissatisfaction were: low salary, lack of recognition given to men in other professions, domination by women administrators. The policy of recruiting men teachers for the elementary school will prove futile unless steps are taken to make the profession more satisfying for those who enter it.—*M. Murphy.*

5156. **Trow, William Clark.** (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **The psychological basis of the modern curriculum: 1. How educational psychology and child development can contribute to the preparation of teachers.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1948, 39, 129-132.—Shortcomings in teaching practice indicate that improvements should be made in the current teacher training programs. Questions deserving special consideration concern catalogue offerings, course content and method, the classification of the fields of educational psychology, the relation of facts and principles to specific aspects of education practice, the problems of learning, and the functions of those, such as school psychologists, who offer special professional services.—*E. B. Mallory.*

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

5157. **Hersey, Rexford.** (*Wharton Sch., U. Pennsylvania, Pa.*) **Self-analysis quiz for supervisors and executives.** *Personnel*, 1948, 24, 454-476.—A test is presented which is stated to enable the supervisor or higher-level executive to test and score himself on his knowledge of some of the basic functions of his job. Answers and a detailed item discussion are appended, to assist self-scrutiny and free discussion of mutual problems among supervisors. Reprints of the article for distribution to supervisors and for use in training courses are available in quantity lots at cost.—*M. Siegel.*

5158. **Page, Howard E.** (*Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.*) **A cumulative record of naval aviator proficiency.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1948, 19, 211-218.—The author describes in considerable detail the aviation training jacket now in use in the Naval Air Training Command. The jacket provides in permanent form a detailed and cumulative day-by-day account of a student's progress through flight training. It also "provides a central file of complete and uniform records of all students for the time they were in the aviation training program and so constitutes a central source of data for evaluation studies." Finally, a standard system of grades has been worked out so that performance in training subjects can be easily interpreted.—*A. Chapanis.*

5159. Rundquist, Edward A., & Bittner, Reigh H. (Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, O.) Using ratings to validate personnel instruments: a study in method. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 1, 163-183.—An attempt to develop a battery of aptitude tests to aid in hiring glass-container selectors led to a study of foremen's ratings obtained for criterion purposes. The ratings included: (1) ability to do the job; (2) personality characteristics; (3) over-all rating. Ratings were obtained for 4 foremen and, to obtain a measure of the consistency of the ratings, 1 foreman re-rated his group 2 months later. Since the ability and the over-all ratings were found to correlate highly with length of service and since the relationships between aptitude tests and ratings differed widely from foreman to foreman additional ratings were obtained and a study was made: (1) to determine the effect of length of service on the test validity coefficients; (2) to improve the rating technique. Reduction of the influence of length of service by experimental and statistical means increased the correlation between test scores and ratings. Evidence is presented that foremen do not readily distinguish between ability and personality, that the personality ratings were less influenced by length of service, and that the over-all ratings were not superior to the sum of the 2 part ratings. A technical note presents detailed procedures for a combination of ranking and paired-comparison method, applicable in a practical situation.—A. S. Thompson.

5160. Turnbull, T. R. (Johns-Manville Corp., New York.) Qualifying competent time study personnel. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1948, 8 (5), 15-18.—This is a discussion of the necessity and sources of securing time study men, with hints as to their training.—R. W. Husband.

5161. Woolf, Maurice D. (Kansas State Coll., Manhattan, Kans.) The expanding use of personnel methods. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1948, 27, 129-134.—Trends are discussed and the stimulating results of illustrative studies on the application of personnel methods in industry are cited. The author believes that the personnel program should include 3 types of counseling, intake interviewing, testing of aptitudes, interests, skills, etc., and non-directive therapeutic counseling. Greater worker satisfaction, lowered cost of production, increased output, and better quality of worker performance are associated with improvement in and more extensive application of personnel methods in industry.—J. C. Franklin.

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

5162. Brimhall, Dean R. (Civil Aeronautics Adm., Washington, D. C.) Flight histories and factors related to flight histories of a group of physically deficient aircraft pilots. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1948, 19, 108-114; 119.—Pilots are occasionally certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board even though medical examinations reveal disqualifying physical defects. This article compares 24 physically deficient air-

craft pilots with 73 control pilots. There were no significant differences between the two groups in the percentages of accidents or near accidents reported.—A. Chapanis.

5163. Brown, Ralph R. The Rorschach in industry. *Personnel*, 1948, 24, 434-436.—The Rorschach has now reached the stage of formal recognition in the industrial field. If its growth in industry parallels its history in clinical psychology, we may expect to see statistical techniques applied which may conclude that the Rorschach is not internally consistent or valid, possible condemnation of the test as a dangerous tool by prominent industrial psychologists, and an increase in the use of large-scale techniques. The author meets these anticipated challenges by indicating that quantification methods by traditional statistical techniques fail to take into account a dynamic personality pattern, that a long period of intensive study will become necessary for industrial workers, and that qualified Rorschach workers will be needed to interpret the records obtained by relatively untrained personnel managers and executives. The conviction is expressed that the Rorschach is the best instrument available for appraising personality characteristics. Illustrations of case records are presented in which the Rorschach uncovered significant personality traits which were not revealed through the usual testing or interviewing methods.—M. Siegel.

5164. Fry, James C. (Dept. Army, General Staff, Washington, D. C.) All superior officers. *Infantry J.*, 1948, 63 (1), 21-26.—Salient weaknesses in the procedure for assigning efficiency ratings to army officers are described. The procedures for improving the existing rating form and the steps in testing the improvements are sketched briefly. Pages 1, 3 and 4 of the Efficiency Report form adopted in 1947 are displayed. One of the more interesting features of the new form is the use of some forced choices of such a character that the rater does not know whether he is assigning a high or low rating.—N. R. Bartlett.

5165. Hovde, R. C. (Office, Chief of Naval Oper., Washington, D. C.) The Aviation Training Jacket. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1948, 19, 120-123.—This is a description of the revised Naval Aviation Training Jacket. "The purpose of the aviation training jacket is to provide in permanent form a uniform, detailed, and cumulative day-by-day account of a student's absorption and adjustment to the flight training program." The uniform records will also lend themselves to studies on revised training methods, better selection and attrition standards, aviation accident prevention, and the measurement of training success and performance in the fleet.—A. Chapanis.

5166. Lane, G. Gorham. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Studies in pilot selection: I. The prediction of success in learning to fly light aircraft. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1947, 61 (5), 1-17.—A battery of 6 paper-pencil and 3 psychomotor tests were administered to 37 male flight students. Results from

these tests were correlated with ratings obtained on various aspects of flight performance during primary flight training. On the basis of his analysis the author concludes that a battery of tests such as he assembled would be useful in analyzing some of the essential factors involved in learning to fly light aircraft; that "this test battery was most useful in predicting when the criterion used was an over-all rating of flight performance, rather than a rating of performance on a specific maneuver"; that psychomotor tests can be successfully combined with paper-pencil tests in predicting flight success (within the limits of this study); that the battery of tests "was of considerably more predictive value than any one of the tests used alone"; that training of raters was important particularly with regard to the emphasis placed upon the importance of rated factors in performance; that weather factors are important "in evaluating a student's performance on the same maneuver under different weather conditions"; that relations between the rater and his subject should be kept on as objective a basis as possible."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5167. Michael, William Burton. An investigation of the contributions of factors to tests and to their predictive value in two Army Air Forces pilot populations. In *University of Southern California, Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1947*. Los Angeles, Calif., 1947, 100-104.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1947.

5168. Palmer, Robert R. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) Manpower for the Army; procurement of enlisted men for World War II. *Infantry J.*, 1947, 61 (5), 39-41.—This account, prepared by the Historical Division of the War Department, will appear also in the Official History of the U. S. Army of World War II. In the first section the reasoning behind General McNair's directives for transferring high-grade enlisted men to combat units is traced. In the second, there is a discussion of the quality of Negro inductees, and of the problems concerning the proportions of Negroes faced in 1942. Finally, the last section describes proposals suggested for improving the ground arms, especially the use of physical strength as a selection criterion for infantry troops.—*N. R. Bartlett.*

5169. Phillips, B. E. (*Recreation Service, Off. Spec. Serv., Veterans Adm., Washington, D. C.*) Relationship between certain aspects of physical fitness and success in pilot training. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1948, 19, 186-203.—The author studied 3,592 aviation cadets to discover the relationship between performance on the vertical jump, chinning and 100-yard shuttle run (these 3 items constitute the JCR Motor Test), measurements of standing height and nude weight, Schneider Index scores and age, all recorded at the pre-flight training level, and success through the Primary and Advanced levels of pilot training. The results show that there is a low, positive relationship between performance on the JCR Motor Test and success in pilot training. (The multiple R between the three items of the JCR Test and success in

pilot training is +0.19.) Height shows a trend in the same direction. There is essentially a zero relationship between weight and Schneider Index scores and success in pilot training. There is a low, negative correlation between age and success in pilot training.—*A. Chapanis.*

[See also abstracts 4709, 5184.]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

5170. Dean, Dawson F. (*American Home Products Corp. New York.*) The integration of psychological factors in industrial engineering. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1948, 8 (5), 22-24.—This is principally a restatement of the theme that management has lost touch with the individual worker, the worker has become de-personalized, and engineers especially are prone to lose human methods and approaches.—*R. W. Husband.*

5171. Kristensson, Robert. (*Royal Inst. Technol., Stockholm, Sweden.*) Cooperation between unions and management in time study and methods work in Sweden. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1948, 8 (5), 39-42.—Establishment of time rates, minimal and piece, in 3 group situations, is discussed: union locals and individual factory; association of unions and association of employers for the trade or industry; and federation of unions and federation of employers.—*R. W. Husband.*

5172. Low, Lillian. Resolving employee resistance to new personnel policies: a case study. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 1, 185-196.—An attempt by an outside consultant to set up a selection and training program for telephone clerks in an order department resulted in employee resistance and labor-management conflict. This article describes in detail how the consultant handled the situation and resolved the conflict to the satisfaction of management and the union. The incident exemplified employee resistance to change and the constant need to clarify new procedures in terms of employee attitudes. A meeting by the consultant with the aggrieved employees revealed that "hostility evaporates when issues are dispassionately discussed in an inquiring atmosphere." The role of the outside consultant in this situation is defined.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5173. Marrow, Alfred. (*Harwood Mfg. Co., New York.*) Group dynamics in industry—implications for guidance and personnel workers. *Occupations*, 1948, 26, 472-476.—A series of experiments in a manufacturing plant to study turn over and resistance to necessary job changes are reported. Studies of turnover indicate that failure to reach production standards is a severe frustration which results in quitting and various types of aggression. The frustration becomes more severe as the learner approaches the standard. Studies of resistance to job changes indicate that the decisive factor in producing a change in attitude is the manner in which the experience is introduced. A process of guided experiences in group involvement and decision, with participation of management and supervisors was

successful in developing desirable changes in attitude.—G. S. Speer.

5174. Stagner, Ross. (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) *Psychological aspects of industrial conflict: I. Perception. Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 1, 131-143.—A psychological analysis of industrial conflict situations suggests that a study of the attitudes, expectancies, and ways of perceiving industrial situations, on the part of management and labor leaders, will throw real light on the problem of labor strife. To check the hypothesis that "perception played a major role in industrial relations" 3 approaches were used: (1) discussions with industrial psychologists; (2) direct interviews with industrial executives and union officers; (3) objective devices such as adjective check lists. Standardized interviews with 9 union officials and 6 labor relations executives revealed differences in interpretation of facts according to the attitudes of the individuals. In an experiment using college students varying in attitude toward labor, it was found that pro-labor students tended to ascribe favorable traits to workers to greater degree than did anti-labor students and that the students tend to ascribe to themselves the traits representative of the group they prefer, or else project their own traits onto the preferred group. The results confirm the view that opposing individuals "come to a controversy ready to see the good on one side and the bad on the other." This influence of attitudes on perception has important implications for the selection and training of executives and for management's attitude toward unions.—A. S. Thompson.

[See also abstract 5180.]

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

INDUSTRY

5175. Du Bois, Eugene F. The study of crash injuries and prevention of aircraft accidents. In Andrus, E. C., et al., *Advances in military medicine*. (22: 5186), 222-231.—Pre-war studies on aircraft crashes gave a basis for further study during the war in an effort to (1) reduce the amount of injury to personnel in crashes, and (2) to reduce the number of accidents by improved aircraft design from physiological and psychological points of view.—C. M. Louttit.

5176. Edwards, J. J. (Oldsmobile Div., Gen'l Motors, Lansing, Mich.) *Methods work at Oldsmobile. Mod. Mgmt.*, 1948, 8 (5), 4-6.—Motion economy, as studied at General Motors, involves much more than merely repetitive jobs. It seeks to determine the cost of the manual part of any job. An "operator training sheet" indicates the best method of doing a particular job. 13 steps for determining and introducing the program are listed.—R. W. Husband.

5177. Greene, Ronald Riley. Ability to perceive and react differentially to configurational changes

as related to the piloting of light aircraft. In *Ohio State University, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1946-47*. Columbus, 1947, No. 53, 65-72.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1946.

5178. Greene, Ronald R. (Ohio Wesleyan U., Delaware.) *Studies in pilot selection: II. The ability to perceive and react differentially to configurational changes as related to the piloting of light aircraft. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1947, 61 (5), 18-28.—This report deals with an experiment on a new psychomotor test, the indirect vision test situation. The test was designed "to measure ability to perceive the total visual field and to make selective responses to changes therein." The apparatus used consisted of two units, (a) a "foveal unit" and (b) a "parafoveal unit." The "foveal unit" provided material for the fixation of the subject upon various configurations presented tachistoscopically, while the "parafoveal unit" provided flashes of lights at different points in the visual field to which the subject was asked to respond. The author considers this test as having a low but favorable predictive value when compared with other pre-flight tests.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5179. Landis, Eugene M. The effects of acceleration and their amelioration. In Andrus, E. C., et al., *Advances in military medicine*. (22: 5186), 232-260.—Recognition as early as 1929 of the stresses resulting from changes in acceleration on the physical condition of aircraft personnel led to research which was accelerated with the onset of the war. In this article are described researches on the physiological and psychological concomitants of acceleration and the devices developed for ameliorating the effects of positive radial acceleration.—C. M. Louttit.

5180. McGhee, Paul A. (New York U., New York.) *Adult education and industry. Mod. Mgmt.*, 1948, 8 (5), 12-15.—Education for both supervisors and employees is urged; education for thought and development, not indoctrination.—R. W. Husband.

5181. Manvel, Wright H. (Gen'l Electric, Bridgeport, Conn.) *Results of our program in the development of time study and methods staff. Mod. Mgmt.*, 1948, 8 (5), 18-21.—Training and practical experience are given those selected for time study and methods work. Descriptions are given of the formal courses required of these men, and also taken by many production men who have thus gained insight into the value of time and methods control.—R. W. Husband.

5182. Shaw, Anne G. Recent developments in the application of motion study and the use of the chronocyclegraph. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1948, 8 (5), 9-12.—Motion study has been applied in England not only to production but to inspection jobs. The chronocyclegraph is especially adapted to jobs not requiring a fixed location; also to show angularity and awkwardness of methods, which are shown by the light tracings better than by film.—R. W. Husband.

5183. Sysi, Reino. (Res. Comm. State Railway, Finland.) *Examinations on the colour sense of the*

employees in the state railway service. *Duodecim*. 1946, 62, 189-206.—The 19th edition and older editions of Stilling's plates do not detect a person with defective color sense with sufficient accuracy. Ishihara's plates are reliable but when employed, an unerring interpretation of each plate should be required of the subject if he is to be judged competent to employ and interpret color signals. The flag test has power of evidence only when revealing lack of color sense, and is valuable only as a supplementary test in conjunction with other methods of examination. 4840 persons in all were examined, of whom 211 (4.4%) were found to have imperfect color sense. This figure is larger than the frequency of defective perception of color which formerly was considered physiological. In view of the fact that many subjects were tested in this examination which in earlier tests had been put down as normal, the author finds it likely that imperfect color perception is more common than had formerly been supposed. —(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

5184. Cleveland, Earle A. Sales personnel research, 1935-1945: a review. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1948, 1, 211-255.—This article is a review of research on the selection of sales personnel for the decade 1935-1945, restricting the survey to retail salesmen, wholesale salesmen and sales engineers and not including sales clerks or sales managers. Relevant studies on criteria, qualities of salesmen, use of interview and application blank, aptitude tests, and personality and interest inventories are summarized. The author predicts considerable activity in this research field in the near future and increasing use of interest inventories and application blank pro-

cedures. The critical problem is still the determination of reliable and representative criteria. 156-item bibliography.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5185. Whittemore, Irving C. (Boston U., Boston, Mass.) What do you mean,—legibility? *Print*, 1948, 5 (4), 35-37.—Confusion in discussions of type legibility are a result of the several meanings of the concept. At least 9 meanings have been investigated, and the results are sometimes in conflict. Legibility may be related to fast reading, reading at a distance, illumination, visual acuity, understanding, eye strain, pleasantness, and aesthetics.—*C. M. Louttit.*

PROFESSIONS

5186. Andrus, E. C., Bronk, D. W., Carden, G. A., Jr., Keefer, C. S., Lockwood, J. S., & Waern, J. T. [Eds.] *Advances in military medicine*. Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1948. 2 vols. 900 p. \$12.50.—This is one of the reports included in the series describing the scientific work of OSRD during World War II. The present work describes the investigations in the field of medicine carried on under the sponsorship of the Committee on Medical Research. Of particular interest in psychology are the reports on aircraft accidents (22: 4746), acceleration (22: 4780), visual problems (22: 5096), motion sickness (22: 5175), and sensory devices (22: 5179), each of which is abstracted as indicated. There is an extensive bibliography of publications by investigators working under contract, with sections on neuropsychiatry, neurology, and aviation medicine. A list of medical research contracts is also included.—*C. M. Louttit.*

[See abstracts 4780, 5096.]

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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